In what century did knights begin to wear armor?

HISTORY

1. In the 10th century
2. In the 12th century
3. In the 15th century

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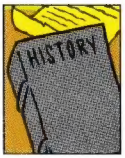
Armor

The full suit of armor–a metal shell– first appeared in the 15th century. Little by little it replaced the coat of mail worn by knights at the beginning of the Middle Ages.

3 Knights began to wear armor in the 15th century.



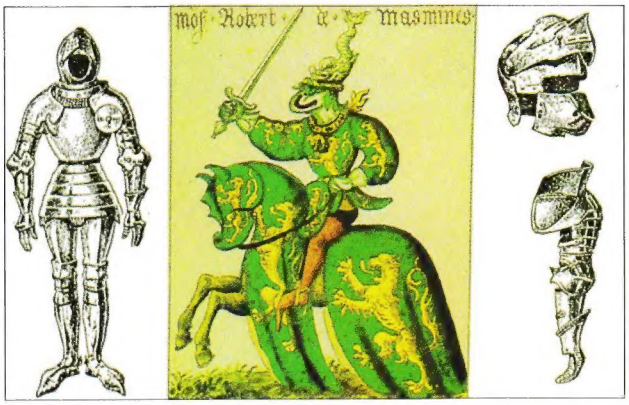


Photo Charmet / Explorer

The horse, or destrier, had its own armor. The horse had be strong enough to carry the weight of the rider and both of their armor!

Heavy Metal

A knight's heavy metal helmet was shaped to his face and neck. Its visor was pierced with holes he could breathe through and a slit he could see through.

His body was protected by a shoulderpiece, breastplate, backplate, tasees (skirt), collar, armpieces, kneepieces, cuisse for the top of the thigh, greaves for the shins, and sallerets, for his feet. And last, but not least, gauntlets, or gloves.

Only the back of a knight's thigh was left without armor. That way he could feel his horse under him as he rode. Once suited and mounted, the knight was ready to do battle for country and king.

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D3 054 02-10

Which U.S. Presidents' faces are carved into Mount Rushmore?

HISTORY

1. Washington, Clinton, Roosevelt, Lincoln
2. Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Jefferson
3. Washington, Lincoln, Eisenhower, Jefferson

©1995 Nintendo

Mount Rushmore

The Presidents look down from a rocky cliff more than 1 mile (1.6 km) above sea level in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

2 The faces of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, and Lincoln are carved into Mount Rushmore.

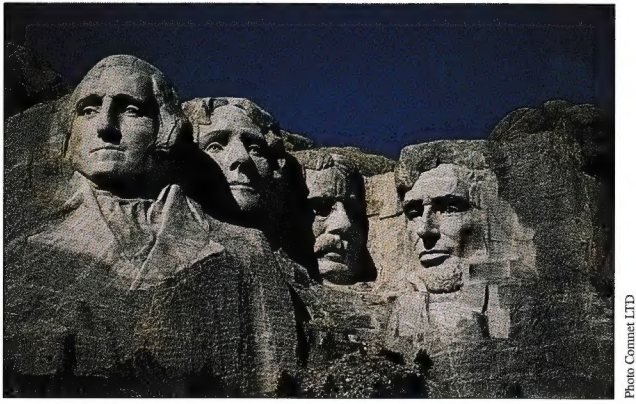

Photo Comnet LTD

The Black Hills of South Dakota are rich in minerals, including gold. But their most famous features are these faces sculpted into the mountain.

The faces on Mount Rushmore were sculpted by Gutzon Borglum between 1925 and 1941. A crew of miners helped cut and blast the solid granite, but Borglum carved the 60 ft (18-m) faces, known as the "Shrine of Democracy".

Why these Presidents? Borglum said they stood for values Americans admired: Washington, General and 1st President; Jefferson, the man most responsible for the Declaration of Independence and 3rd President; Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th, most popular, and youngest President; Lincoln, 16th President, responsible for abolishing slavery.

Each year thousands of tourists come to Mount Rushmore. There, 500 ft (150 m) above them, are symbols of America's spirit watching over the land.

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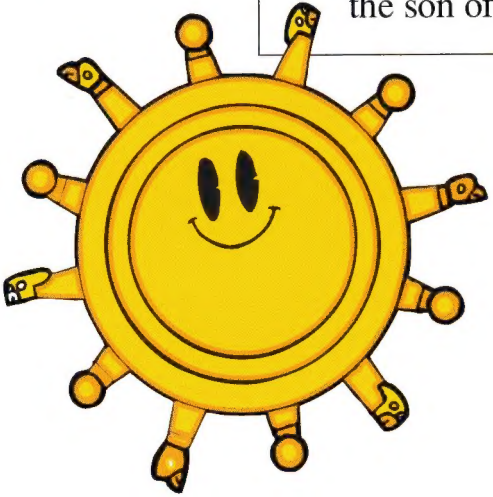
Who ruled the Inca empire?

HISTORY

1. A council of High Priests
2. A military leader elected by the nobles
3. The Inca, a man believed to be the son of the sun



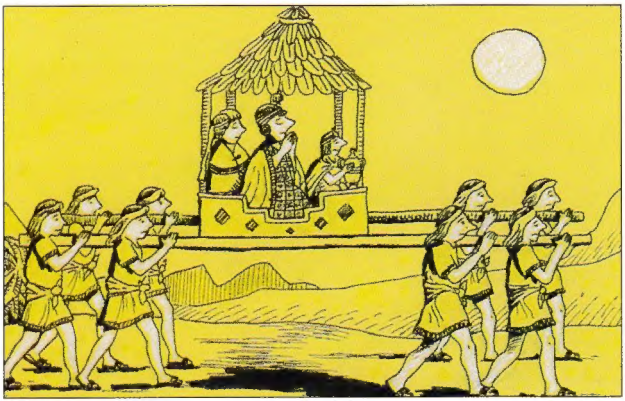
©1995 Nintendo

Incas

From the 13th-15th centuries, a dozen emperors, known as Incas, ruled the territory of the Andes mountains. It was called the Inca Empire.

The Inca was believed to be Emperor and absolute ruler of the four corners of the world. When people spoke to him, they kept their eyes lowered and carried a heavy load to show their humility. And the Inca never looked directly at anyone speaking to him–sometimes he only spoke through a kind of curtain held in front of him!

3 The Inca Empire was ruled by the Inca, a man believed to be the son of the sun.



ill. Y. Tabarés

Huayna Capac, the last Inca, ruled until his death in about 1527. The Inca Empire crumbled in 1532 under the power of the Spanish Conquistadors.

From Father to Son

During his lifetime, the Inca chose his successor from among his sons. Then when he died, the Inca became a god. His mummified body was put on display at religious festivals.

The Incas built a powerful system of government. Each province was ruled by its own governor. Officials under him enforced the laws of the Inca.

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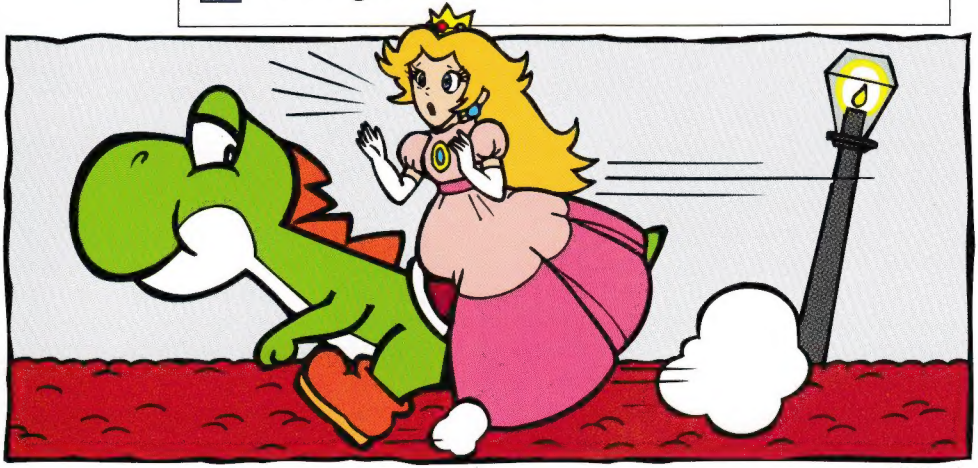
Who was Sybil Ludington?

HISTORY

1. The first professional female jockey in America
2. A teenager who rode horseback to warn citizens of danger during the Revolutionary War
3. An English actress



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Sybil Ludington

Sybil lived in New York, one of 13 American colonies fighting for independence from England. She got her chance to help in 1777!

2 Sybil Ludington was a teenager who rode horseback to warn citizens of danger during the Revolutionary War.

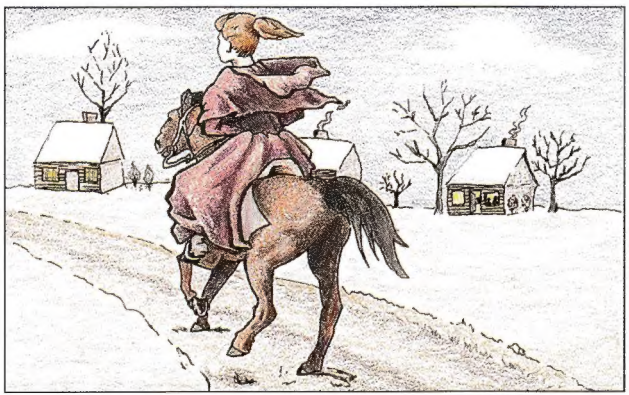

Illustration by Irene Miedzinski

As an exhausted and frightened Sybil rode from house to house to rally the Minutemen, she tried not to think about the dangers along the way.

One rainy night a boy rode to the Ludington's shouting, "Danbury's burning!" He said the British had attacked nearby Danbury, Connecticut, and General George Washington must send troops to fight the "Redcoats." Sybil's father led a group of Minutemen —soldiers who lived at home but were ready to fight at a minute's notice. He knew his men could reach Danbury long before Washington's soldiers, but someone would have to tell the Minutemen to gather for battle. He asked 16-year-old Sybil to carry the message. Covering 40 miles (64 km) that night, Sybil rode from house to house shouting, "Danbury's burning! Gather at Ludington's!" She stopped only to hide if she spotted British soldiers, who would have captured her as a traitor! The next morning, a mud-splashed Sybil returned home, where 400 Minutemen were ready to march against the British. When General Washington heard of Sybil's ride, he came to thank the courageous young patriot.

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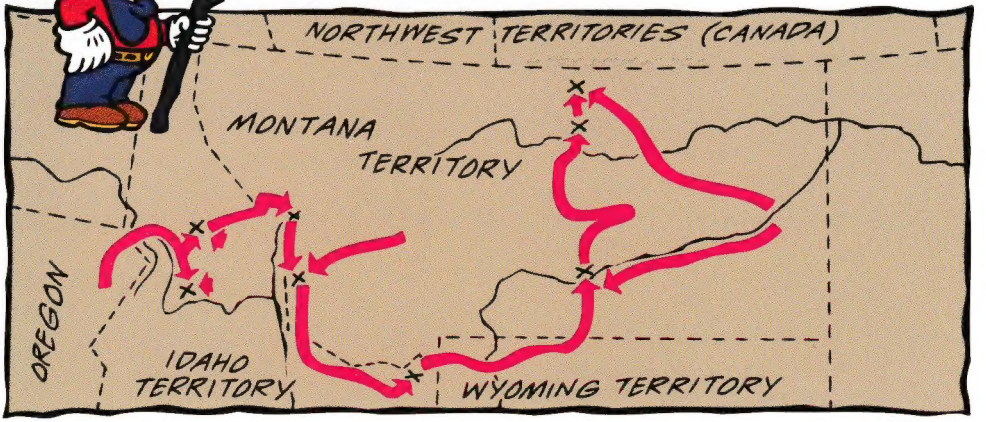
Who was Chief Joseph?

HISTORY

1. An American Indian who attended the Pilgrim's first Thanksgiving in Plymouth
2. The last chief of the Incas
3. Leader of the Nez Perce (American Indian tribe in Oregon)



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Chief Joseph

He led the Nez Perce into battle against the U.S. Army. But he's best remembered for leading his people into peace.

3 Chief Joseph was the leader of the Nez Perce American Indian tribe in Oregon.

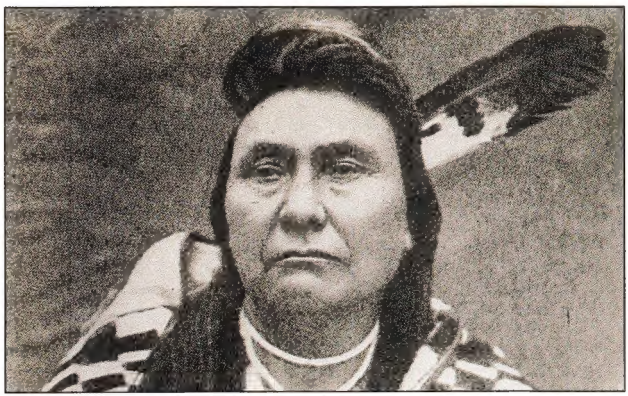

Photo: Culver Pictures, Inc.

Chief Joseph was a caring leader who surrendered because his people had no food or blankets and were starving or freezing to death on a long, dangerous trek toward Canada.

In 1877, U.S. officials ordered the Nez Perce off its tribal land in Oregon. The U.S. wanted the land for white settlers, so the Indians were told to move to a reservation in Idaho. The Nez Perce refused to leave the land where their ancestors had lived for hundreds of years, so a war began between the tribe and U.S. troops.

A Dangerous Journey

Chief Joseph soon realized his people couldn't defeat the Army. So he led a retreat toward Canada, where he hoped the Sioux would join the fight. Over more than 1,000 miles (1,600 km) Chief Joseph led the children, women, and old men of his tribe, stopping to fight off U.S. troops along the way. On October 7, 1877, about 40 miles (64 km) from the Canadian border, Chief Joseph surrendered, saying, "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." Officials settled the Nez Perce on a reservation in Oklahoma, later moving them to one in Washington. All Nez Perce were forbidden to resettle in the Oregon valley where their tribe originated.

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For which sport did Mary Lou Retton win an Olympic gold medal?

HISTORY

1. Swimming
2. Gymnastics
3. Ice skating

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Mary Lou Retton

It was the final event of the Women's Individual All-Around competition. As the world watched, Mary Lou Retton scored a perfect 10 and won Olympic Gold!

Mary Lou Retton won a gold medal in gymnastics at the 1984 Olympics.

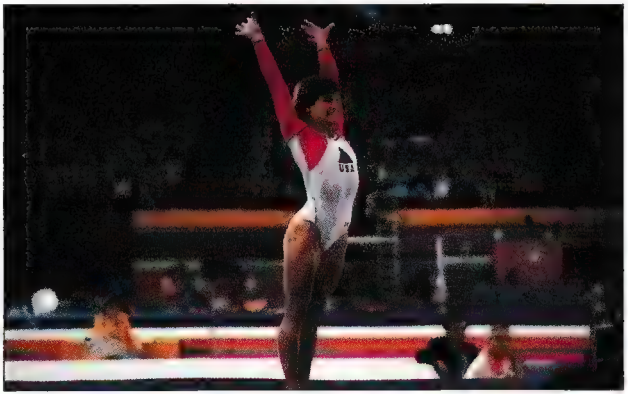

Photo © James Drake

At the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, Mary Lou Retton nailed a perfect score and won the gold!

When Mary Lou Retton first did acrobatics, at age four, her mom named her "The Great Table Smasher and Lamp Toppler." Mary Lou improved over the years and came to the 1984 Olympics as America's best female gymnast.

The Perfect Score

In the final event of the day, Mary Lou looked down the 80-ft (24-m) runway leading to the vault, signaled the judges, and raced toward the apparatus. The 4 ft 9 in (1 m 46 cm) tall, 95 pound (35.5 k) gymnast hit the springboard, twisted to a handstand on the vault, then somersaulted and twisted through the air to a perfect landing. The judges agreed: Mary Lou deserved a perfect 10 for her vault. That score shot her into first place, making her the best woman gymnast in the world and the first American woman to win an individual medal in gymnastics. It also made her the first U.S. gymnast, male or female, to win the Olympic all-around championship.

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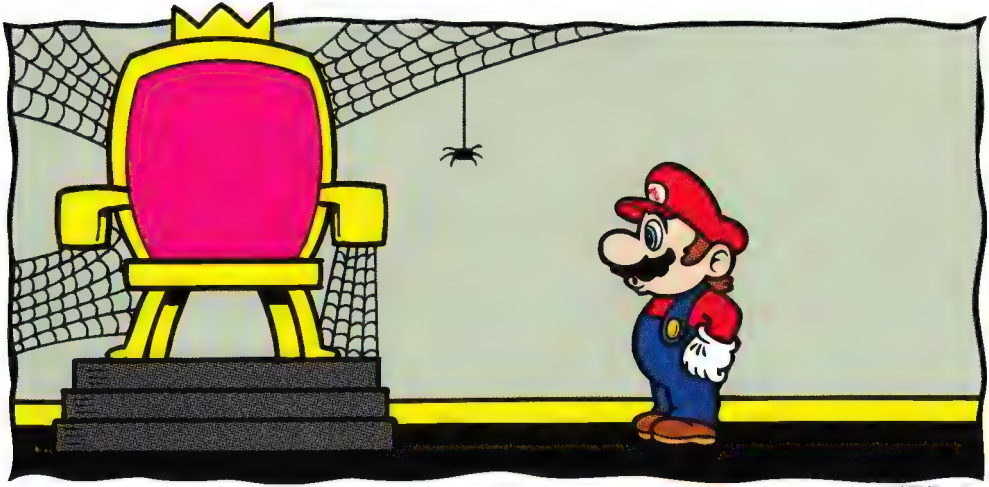
How long has China been without an emperor?

HISTORY

1 Since 1800

2 Since 1911

3 Since 1945



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China

In 1911, a revolution ended the Chinese Empire that had been ruled by emperors for 3,000 years. After that, the nation was known as the Republic of China.

China has not had an emperor since 1911.

Photo © Explorer Archives Lasat collection

Puyi, the last emperor of China, took that position after the reign of his aunt, Cixi, the last empress.

When China was an empire, the rulers' palace was in the city of Peking, known today as Beijing. Behind a wall in the middle of Peking was the Forbidden City, an area open to very few people other than the emperor and his family.

The End of an Empire

It was in Peking that the three year old boy, Hsiian T'ung, later known as Henry Puyi, was pronounced emperor in 1908. He was the last of the Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasty that ruled China from 1644-1911. And he was the last Chinese emperor, believed by his subjects to have divine insight as the Son of Heaven. This child-emperor couldn't understand that many of his people wanted a more modern country—they no longer wished to follow the old traditions of the empire. But the people's revolution in 1911 began changing China. It is still changing today.

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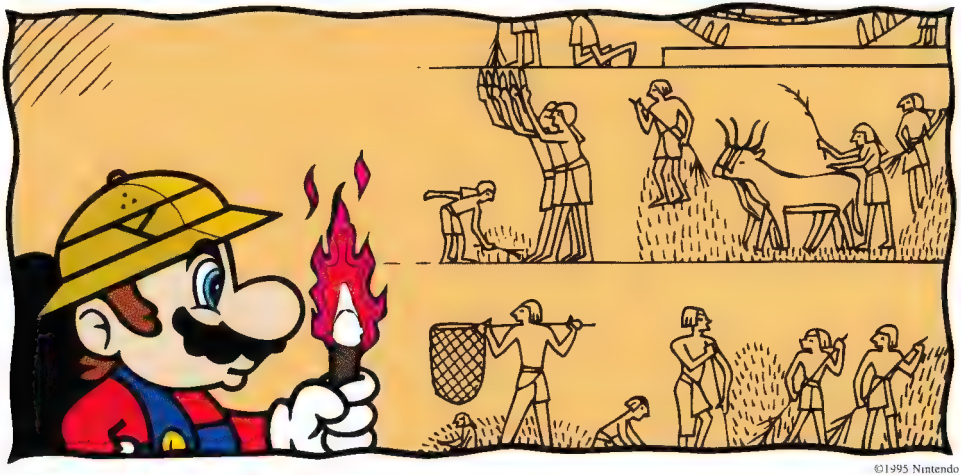
D2 491 05 03

What kind of writing is found on Egyptian tombs?

HISTORY

1. Greek
2. English
3. hieroglyphics



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Hieroglyphics

The Egyptians wrote using more than 5,000 different picture symbols or hieroglyphs. Two types of symbols were used: one represented words, the other, sounds.

3 Writing on Egyptian tombs is in hieroglyphics.

Photo © Tetrel, Explorer

Hieroglyphics can be read vertically or horizontally. If horizontal, the position of the first animal or person shown indicates whether to read right-to-left or left-to-right.

The Egyptians were using hieroglyphics in 3000 B.C., but use of the picture-words declined during the 3rd century A.D. At first only a limited number of symbols were used. Then Egyptians found they needed more symbols to clarify meanings. Before long, more than 5,000 symbols were used.

Words or Sounds?

Word symbols were used to write the name of a person, an object, or an action. They couldn't really convey feelings or an idea. Sound symbols were used to write consonants or vowels. To help them express ideas, the Egyptians also used imagery as we do today in rebus stories—a combination of words and pictures.

True Art

Egyptians used hieroglyphics to decorate their temples and tombs. Symbols were placed so they were not only easy to decode but artistically balanced.

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Who was known as the Egyptian god of the dead?

HISTORY

1. Horus
2. Osiris
3. Seth

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Osiris

Osiris, son of the Pharaoh Geb, was the god of plant life. When Geb died, Osiris became Pharaoh and shortly after, according to legend, the very first mummy!

Osiris was known as the Egyptian god of the dead.

Photo © Lenars/Explorer

At first, only the Pharaoh had access to eternal life. Later, access was deemed possible for anyone who faithfully respected the rites of the cult.

Osiris' brother Seth, god of deserts where plants die for lack of water, was jealous when Osiris was made Pharaoh. So Seth killed Osiris, cut his body into pieces, and threw them into the Nile. Isis, wife of Osiris, sent men to recover the bits and pieces of her husband from the river. Then she put him together, piece-by-piece, and gave him life!

Cult of the Dead

A new cult sprang from the legend of Osiris, ruler of the nether world and a life-giving power. Egyptians believed in life after death, and those in the cult believed a soul would stand before the court of Osiris. If the soul weighed less than a feather when weighed on the scale of justice, it would have access to the kingdom of eternal life. If the soul were heavier, it would be thrown into an abyss with a monster!

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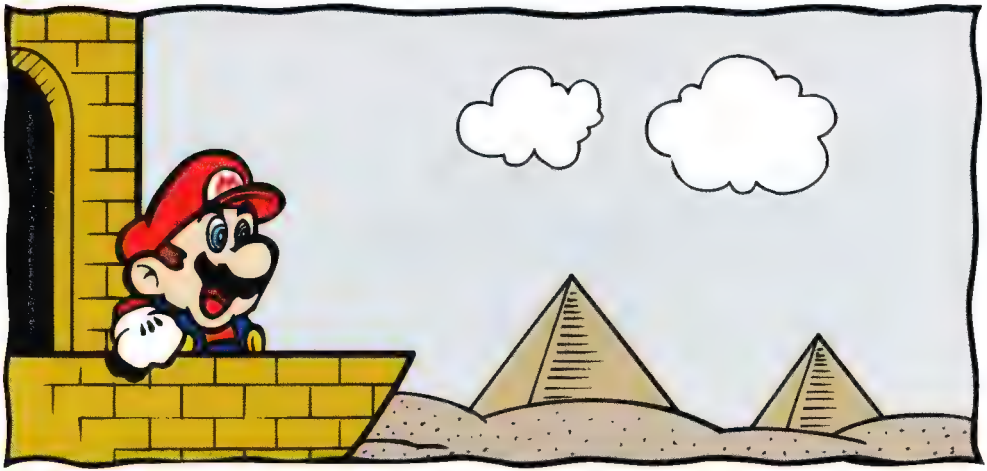
What is a Pharaoh?

HISTORY

1. An Egyptian moon god
2. A ruler of ancient Egypt
3. A king of the Roman Empire



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Pharaoh

A title first given to the kings of ancient Egypt (1554-1304 BC), a Pharaoh was considered a god. Egyptians were expected to give total respect to this man-god who owned all the land and ruled all the people.

A Pharaoh was the ruler of ancient Egypt.

Photo © Explorer

Characteristics of a Pharaoh include his gold-and-jeweled collar and royal wig enveloped in a tall headpiece. On his chin was a fake beard, and on his forehead, a cobra, the symbol of his protection.

The Egyptian Pharaoh was believed to be the sky god Horus in human form and the son of Re, the sun god. For an ordinary person to kiss the ground in front of the Pharaoh's feet was considered an honor. His name was accompanied by the symbol of the sun's cycle in the universe.

A Man of Means

Everything that lived and grew in Egypt belonged to the Pharaoh. His minister gave him a daily report on what was going on in the kingdom. The Pharaoh had all the power. He was the supreme judge and leader of the armies. He owned every stone quarry and gold mine. He controlled every irrigation canal along the Nile, and every farm crop, some of which he had set aside in storehouses in preparation for years of famine.

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Which are three pyramids near Cairo, Egypt?

HISTORY

1. Khanefer, Ramses, Tutunkamen
2. Tutunkamen, Mykérinos, Sesostis
3. Cheops, Khafre, Menkure

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Pyramids

About 2600 B.C. three Egyptian Pharaohs—Cheops, Khafre, and Menkure—each built a pyramid near Cairo. Each building, created as a tomb to house the Pharaoh's remains, is still known today by the name of its builder.

3 The three Egyptian pyramids near Cairo are named Cheops, Khafre and Menkure.

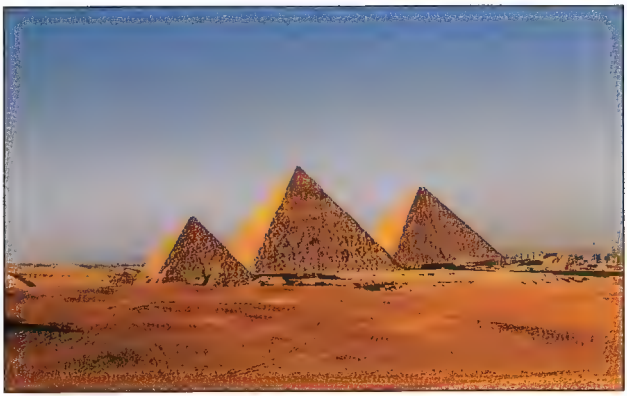

Photo © Volz/Explorer

A pyramid symbolizes the ascension of the Pharaoh to heaven and the four angled sides symbolize the sun's rays.

The three Pharaohs' pyramids vary in size. Menkure rises 216 feet (66 m) above the desert sand, Khafre 469 feet (143 m), and Cheops 482 feet (147 m).

A Massive Job

Known also as the Great Pyramid, Cheops is the largest, most massive stone structure in the world. It was built with 2,300,000 blocks of limestone, each weighing about 2.5 tons (200 kg). The blocks were taken from quarries and shipped to the area on the Nile. Then, thanks to a system of scaffolding, ropes, and ramps, the blocks were rolled to the building site on wooden logs and hoisted into position. Inside the pyramid, a special room held the sarcophagus of the Pharaoh, along with his treasure.

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How did American Indian nomads travel before they had horses?

HISTORY

1. Using dogs
2. Using camels
3. Using llamas

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Horses

Between 1650-1800, American Indians first saw horses. They called them "large dogs." because, like the dogs the Indians used, the horses transported supplies for the white settlers.

Before the horse was available in America, Indian nomads used dogs to pull loads.

Illustration © Culver Pictures

Before horses were available to the Indians of the North American plains, they used dogs to haul their supplies.

Little by little, the Indians acquired horses by trading for them. The animals were mustangs, descendants of the Arabian horses brought to America by the Conquistadors—6th century explorers who founded Spain's empire in the Americas.

Horses Help

Once, heavy loads were pulled slowly by dogs as the Indians walked beside them. Horses brought many changes to the plains Indians. Horses transported riders as well as their belongings. And one hunter on horseback could easily overtake and bring down three or four buffalo needed to supply food, clothing, and weapons for the Indians. Indians prized their horses. Before a battle, warriors decorated their horses with paint in hopes they would be protected from the enemy.

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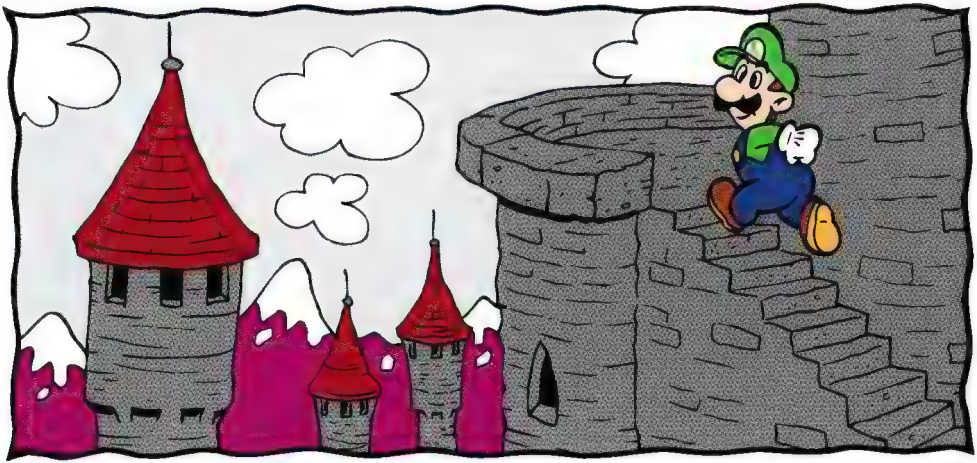
When were most European castles built?

HISTORY

1. During the Middle Ages
2. During the reign of the Pharaohs
3. During the 19th century



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Castles

The stone castles of the Middle Ages were fortresses that were built to withstand attack and protect the people who lived inside.

1 Most European castles were built during the Middle Ages.

Photo © Tetra / Explorer

Many of the European stone castle-forts built during the Middle Ages are still lived in today.

Historians call the 5th-15th centuries the Middle Ages. During that time, castles were built as homes for noblemen and forts to defend the lands they ruled.

Castle-forts

Castles, from the Roman word for forts, were built on hills and had strong, high walls built to overlook and guard a region. Many were surrounded by wide moats. In an attack, people ruled by the nobleman came to the castle for protection, then the drawbridge was pulled up so no one else could enter. Walled enclosures protected archers inside the castle who launched their arrows down at the attackers.

Castle Life

The castle provided living quarters for the nobleman and his family, servants, priests, soldiers, and animals. Heat was provided by fires in the castle's center hall or in fireplaces. Still, it was uncomfortable in winter when rooms were drafty and the stone walls cold and damp.

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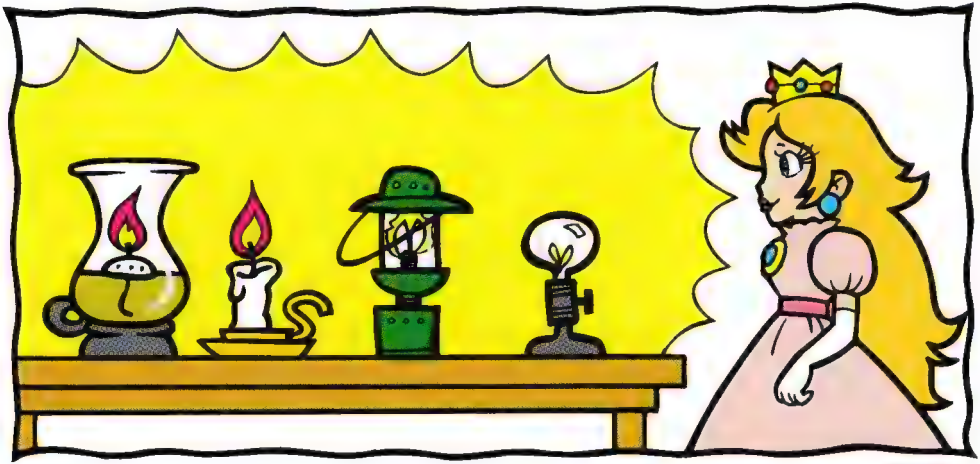
Which of these is the oldest form of lighting?

HISTORY

1. Oil lamp
2. Gas lamp
3. Candle



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Lamps

Lamps filled with oil were used thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt. They were in common use until the 19th century.

1 **The oil lamp is the oldest form of lighting.**

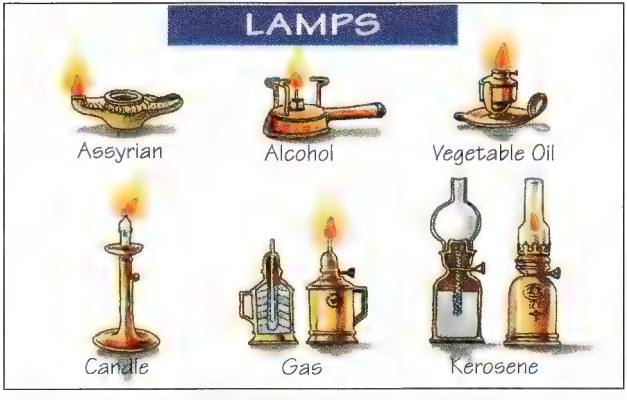

Illustration © Y Tabares

Candles and kerosene lamps disappeared from popular use only after the invention of the electric light in 1879.

During the Middle Ages, many oil lamps were still used, but wax or paraffin candles were also used for lighting. The candles were very costly and for a long time only wealthy people could afford to use them.

Street Lights

In the 18th century, oil lamps were used as street lights. The first lampposts had shelves with reflectors to diffuse or spread out the the light.

Kerosene Lamps

Kerosene, a petroleum product, replaced the oil in lamps around 1860. A container at the base of the lamp is filled with kerosene and a wick inserted from the top. The wick carries the kerosene into a vacuum chamber pierced with air holes to keep the lighted wick burning. Other kerosene lamps, still used today, had glass "hurricane" covers with open tops.

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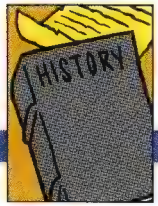
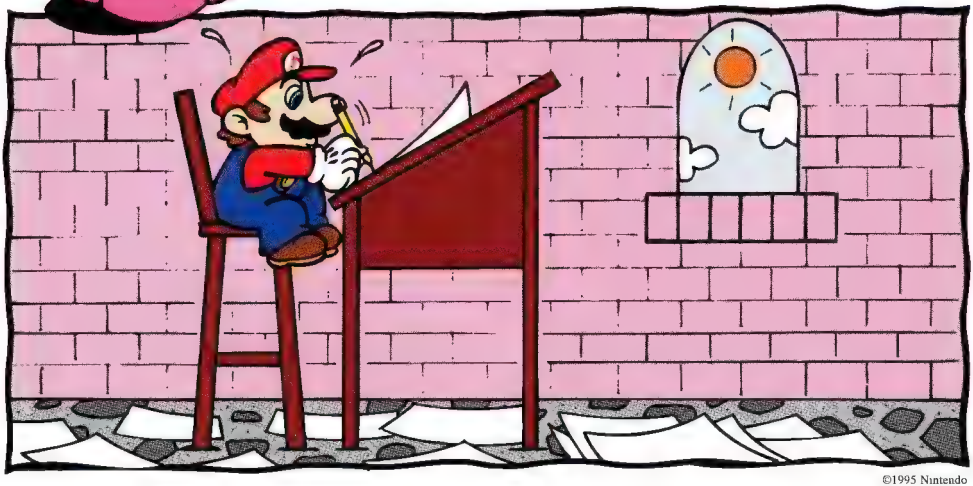
Who made the first book using a printing press?



HISTORY

1. Johannes Gutenberg
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Harlan H. Printer



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Printing Press

In the 15th century, Johannes Gutenberg invented the type mold, making the use of movable metal type practical. With this new typesetting method, Gutenberg printed his first book, the Bible.

1 Johannes Gutenberg made the first book using a printing press.

Photo © Ph. Delabre / Explorer

Some typographers still collect type for each form by hand, but today, most typesetting is done with computers that create letters electronically.

For centuries, books were written by hand. Later, words were carved on wooden boards, the raised letters were inked, and the boards pressed onto paper. This allowed people to make several copies of the same book, but it took a long time and the wooden letters wore down quickly. Then Johannes Gutenberg, a German inventor, changed printing forever.

Movable Type

Gutenberg crafted individual letters, or characters, out of lead. They were placed side-by-side into a form to spell out any word. Printers then locked the moveable units into place to make even lines of type. Inspired by screw presses used by some wine makers, Gutenberg made a printing press manipulated by levers to move paper over the inked metal characters The first book printed on his press was the Mazarin or Gutenberg Bible.

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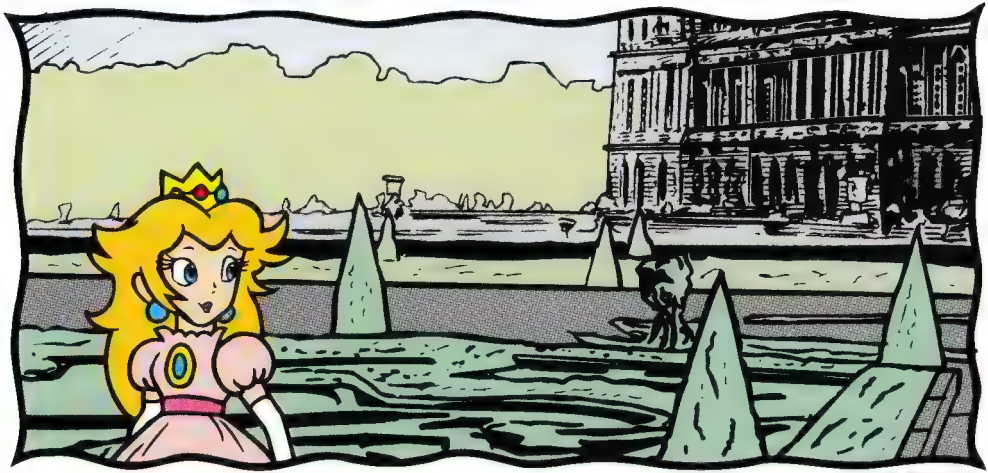
What is the Palace of Versailles?

HISTORY

1. Theater where rock concerts are held
2. Museum that was once home to the king of France
3. Football stadium at Versailles University



©1985 Nintendo

Versailles

The large palace in the city of Versailles, France served as home to the royal court until the late 1780s. It was later turned into a national historical museum.

2 The Palace of Versailles is a museum that was once home to the king of France.

Photo © Archives / Explorer

Since 1837, the palace has been used as a setting for great receptions and international conferences.

In 1624, France's King Louis XIII acquired property at Versailles, about 13 miles (21 km) southwest of Paris, and built a small hunting lodge there. The place remained a modest royal retreat until the old king died and his son, Louis XIV, took the throne. The flamboyant young king decided to turn Versailles into the most splendid palace in Europe. In 1682, the magnificent palace became the seat of Louis XIV's court. The French Revolution of 1789 ended the reign of kings, and the palace was abandoned. In 1837, the palace was made a museum.

Palace of Peace

Besides being a royal residence, Versailles has been the site of two important peace negotiations. In 1782, representatives from England and the American colonies met here to negotiate the end of the Revolutionary War. In 1919, President Woodrow Wilson met here with other world leaders to sign the Treaty of Versailles to end World War I.

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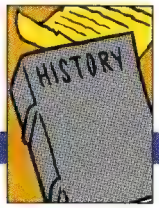
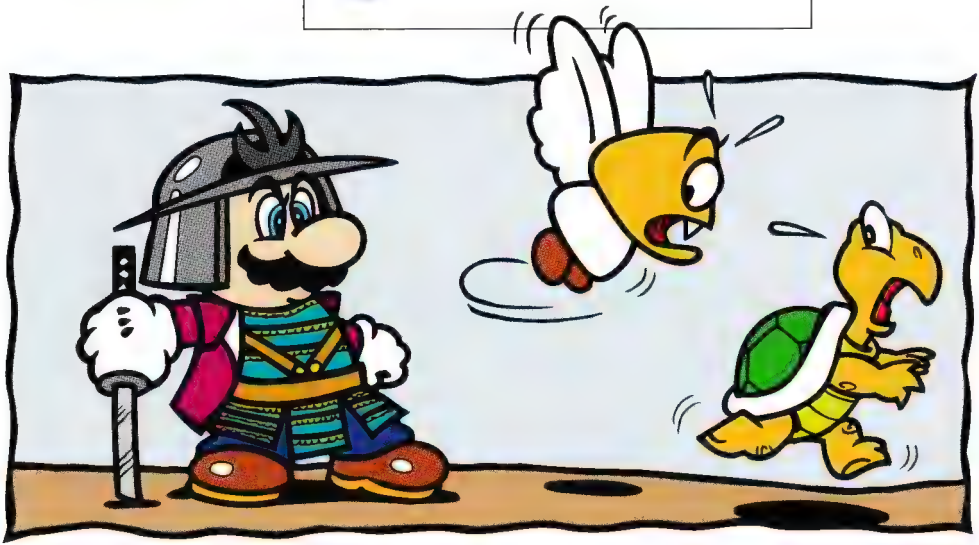
Who were the Samurai?



HISTORY

1. Military group in Japan
2. Sons of Japan's emperor
3. Japanese wrestlers



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Samurai

A proud military group, known as the Samurai, dominated Japan for 700 years. They were similar to knights in medieval Europe.

The Samurai were an ancient military group in Japan.

Photo © Archives, Explorer

Feudal leaders who constantly fought over territorial rights needed their honor-bound Samurai to assure the defense of their lands.

Society in 12th-century Japan was governed by the feudal system, much like the system in medieval Europe. Wealthy landowning lords, called Shoguns, ruled over vast estates and communities. To protect themselves and their property from attack by neighboring estates, the Shoguns hired groups of highly skilled, absolutely loyal warriors known as the Samurai.

Knights of Japan

The Samurai dedicated their lives to serving the Shogun, by defending and increasing his territory. They followed a strict code of obedience and loyalty called Bushido. It placed honor above wealth or life. In return for their unquestioning loyalty, the Samurai enjoyed privileged status in society. Some even managed and owned land of their own. The Samurai class thrived in Japan well into the 19th century. But in 1868, when the Japanese emperor regained power, the Samurai class was dissolved forever.

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Who was Cortez?

HISTORY

1. A famous rock guitarist
2. The conqueror of Mexico
3. A 14th-century pope

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Cortez

Hernando Cortez, also spelled Cortés, was a Spaniard who, in the 16th century, seized land, power, and wealth in what is now Mexico. His conquest led to 300 years of Spanish rule in Mexico and Central America.

2 Hernando Cortez was the conqueror of Mexico.

Photo © Explorer Archives

Aztecs believed the Spaniards were gods. Once they realized the "Conquistadors" were humans who could harm them, it was too late.

Cortez, a bold soldier who played an important part in Spain's conquest of Cuba, was a natural choice to colonize Mexico. Arriving with 600 men, Cortez set out to find Montezuma, emperor of the Aztecs and ruler of Mexico.

The Conqueror

Montezuma greeted Cortez and his men with gifts in a colorful ceremony. The Aztecs were dazzled by the Spaniards horses and weapons. Many believed Cortez was Quetzalcóatl, the Aztecs' most honored god. Eventually, however, fighting broke out between the Aztecs and the Spanish soldiers. The Spaniards imprisoned Montezuma, took large amounts of gold, destroyed many Aztec temples, and began to convert Indians to Christianity. Some Aztecs rebelled, but it was too late, and Cortez took control of most of what is today Mexico.

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Who was Charlemagne?

HISTORY

1. Emperor of Russia
2. King of England
3. King of the Franks

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Charlemagne

After the death of their father, Pepin the Short, in 768, Charlemagne and his brother Carloman became joint rulers of the Frankish kingdom. But when Carloman died in 771, Charlemagne became king of all the Franks.

Charlemagne was king of the Franks.

Photo © W. Rozbroj / Explorer Archives

Charlemagne protected and extended the power of the Christian church. In recognition, the Pope made Charlemagne emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. His statue appears in some churches.

As the sole leader of the kingdom which included France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and part of western Germany, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, conquered much of western Europe. He united the territories into one giant empire, then reformed the military and legal systems and established schools. He also promoted trade, agriculture, literature, the arts, and Christianity.

Crowned Emperor

On Christmas in 800, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. In 813, one year before he died, Charlemagne crowned his son Louis king, but the united empire didn't last long. Louis was a weak king and the empire suffered from civil wars and revolts.

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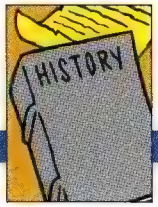
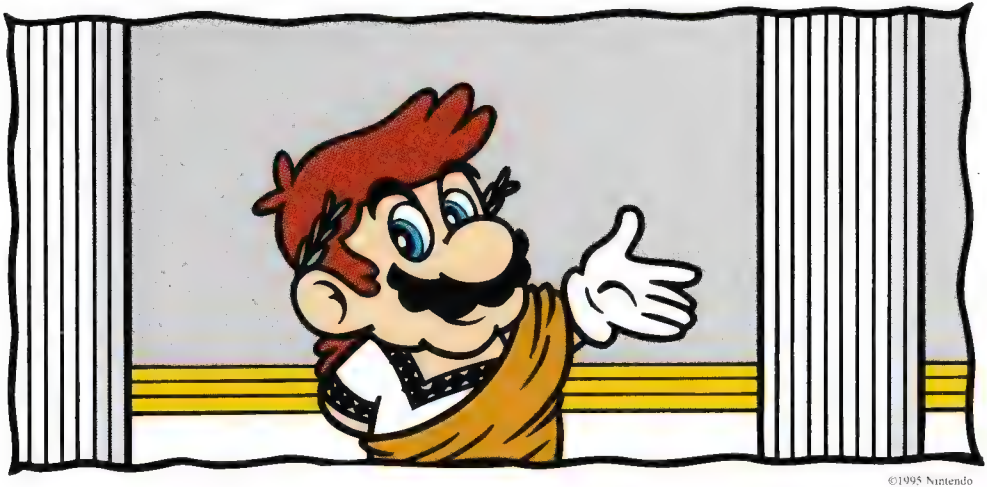
Who was Julius Caesar?



HISTORY

1. The king of Austria
2. A Roman general
3. A Greek emperor



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Julius Caesar

Caesar (100-44 B.C.) was one of ancient Rome's greatest generals. He was also a writer and politician whose philosophy of government influenced the structure of ours today.

2 Julius Caesar was a Roman general.

Photo © Ch.Erath / Explorer

Caesar wrote that only by defeating strong opposing troops can there be glorious victory—there was no glory in winning against a weak defense.

A successful general and popular public official, Caesar saw the opportunity to gain even more power in ancient Rome. In 60 B.C., he formed the First Triumvirate, or government with three heads of state, with Pompey, a great military leader who supplied the army, and Crassus, a wealthy man who supplied the money. Caesar was elected to the office of consul.

Victory and Glory

To prove his strength as a leader, Caesar set out to conquer Gaul (now France) and did so in 58 B.C. He then was forced to fight a civil war against his former friend Pompey and his followers. It took Caesar almost five years to defeat them. In 44 B.C. Caesar was appointed dictator for life. The same year, he was assassinated in the Senate by a group led by Marcus Brutus. After he was stabbed, Caesar uttered these famous words, "Et tu Brute?" ("And you too, Brutus?")

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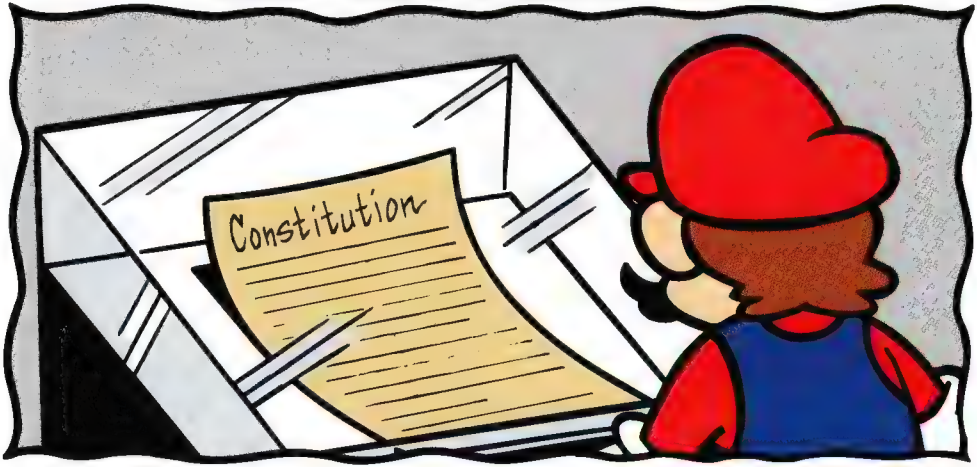
What is the Bill of Rights?

HISTORY

1. The U.S. Constitution's opening statement
2. The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution
3. The laws that set up the U.S. Presidency



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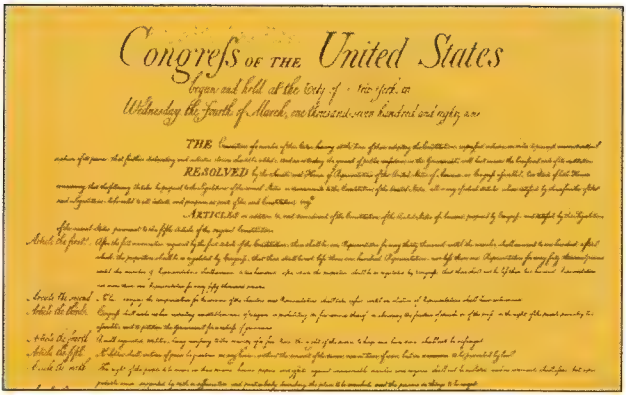
The Bill of Rights

The Bill of Rights describes citizens' basic freedoms. In 1787, the new U.S. Constitution was sent to the 13 states for ratification or acceptance.

The Bill of Rights contains the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution.



Congress of the United States
begun and held at the City of New-York, on
Wednesday the Fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine

THE Convention of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Article the first. After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article the second. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Article the third. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article the fourth. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article the fifth. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

The original Constitution is on display under guard at the National Archives Building in Washington D.C.

Many states ratified only because they were promised that a bill of rights would be added. The first Congress met in 1789 to write the amendments, or additions, to the Constitution demanded by the states.

Ten Amendments

The Bill of Rights covered rights colonists had fought for in the Revolutionary War, including freedom of worship and speech; freedom to meet in peaceful groups; freedom to ask the government to change unfair laws; and freedom to bear arms in a militia. It asserted that a person is considered innocent until proven guilty, that law officers can't enter a citizen's home without a warrant, and that an accused person has a right to a trial by jury.

To become law, three-quarters of the 13 states had to ratify the Bill of Rights. They did, in 1791. But Georgia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut didn't ratify until 1939—150 years later.

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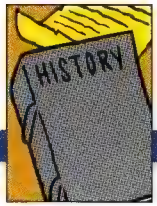
What is archaeology?



HISTORY

- The study of the stars
- The study of remains from the past
- The study of the future

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Archaeology

Archaeologists learn about past human cultures by studying the remains those people left behind. Ancient buildings as well as fragments of pottery, jewelry, coins, and even human bones are uncovered in archaeological excavations, or digs.

Archaeology is the study of remains from the past.

Photo © P. Thomas and P. Charniot / Explorer

Archaeologists carefully protect fossils they uncover. A technique called radio-carbon dating tells scientists when the remains were left.

How do archeologists know where to dig for remains of past civilizations? Sometimes they find clues in historic texts or maps. Aerial photos also may reveal traces of buried buildings. But some discoveries are made by chance, when someone digs deep into the soil to lay the foundation for a building or to build a road.

Answers in the Ground

Archeologists collect any object they find at a site: bones, ashes, tools, pottery, even garbage. Their first concern is to protect the objects, which may have been sheltered from light and air for centuries. They record the position of each object and photograph it in place. Some study is made on site, but other investigations and carbon dating of objects are done in laboratories.

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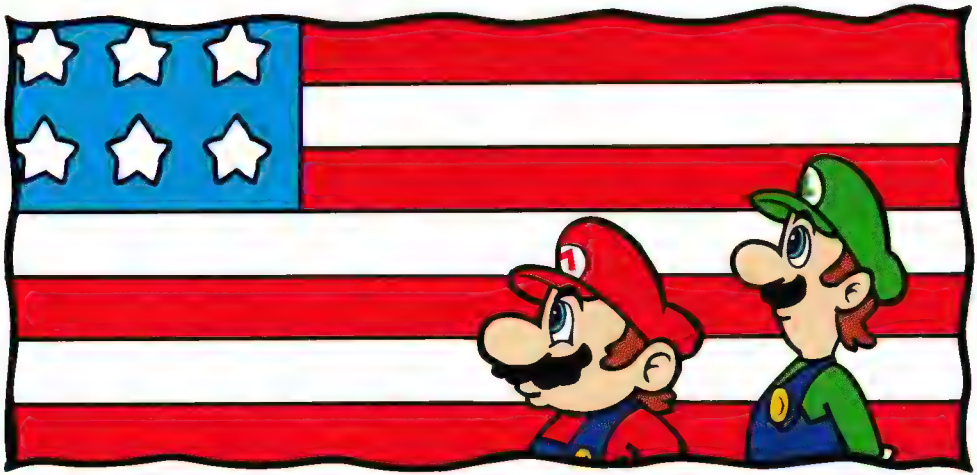
Who was Francis Scott Key?

HISTORY

1. He wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner.*
2. He wrote *Beauty and the Beast.*
3. He wrote *Peter Pan.*



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Francis Scott Key

Francis Scott Key (1779-1843) was a well-known lawyer in Washington, D.C. He was also an amateur poet. But he became famous for writing the words of *The Star-Spangled Banner.*

Francis Scott Key wrote the words to *The Star-Spangled Banner.*

Illustration © Culver Pictures, Inc.

Key watched as the "rockets' red glare" and "bombs bursting in air" appeared in the night sky over the ramparts of Fort McHenry.

During the War of 1812, Americans were once again fighting the British on our home soil. In 1814, the British had the upper hand and were able to march into Washington and set fire to the White House. When they finally were forced to retreat, they took with them William Beanes, a friend of Francis Scott Key. President James Madison sent Key to negotiate for the release of his friend.

Bombs Bursting in Air

Key met the British on a ship in Baltimore Harbor, where he spent the night watching as the British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry. The fort survived the attack, and Key joyfully noted "by the dawn's early light," that "our flag was still there." He wrote a poem about the battle, setting it to the tune of a popular British song. Though *The Star-Spangled Banner* was popular for a generation, it wasn't officially adopted as the national anthem of the United States until 1931.

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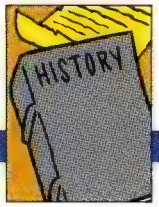
Who was Marco Polo?



HISTORY

- An Italian jockey
- Inventor of the radio
- An Italian trader and traveler

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Marco Polo

Marco Polo (1254-1324) is famous for his travels to China. The book he wrote about them gave most Europeans the first facts about China.

3 Marco Polo was an Italian trader and traveler.

Illustration © Mimi Perrotti

Tales of Marco Polo's travels stimulated European interest in Asia.

Marco Polo was born in Venice, Italy, into a family of merchants. At age 17, Marco and his father and uncle left for China. They sailed part way, then rode camels—it took them more than three years. In China, the Mongol ruler Kublai Khan took them under his protection. During the next 21 years, Marco was a representative for Kublai Khan, making trips throughout Asia.

The Return

The Polos returned from China with ivory, silk, and other treasures, to find their city at war with Genoa, another Italian city. Marco was captured and held prisoner. While he was in jail, he wrote *Description of the World* about his travels. He wrote about China's postal system, mining, using coal as fuel, and using paper money, all new ideas to Europeans. Marco also brought home gunpowder, with which the Chinese made fireworks, and the recipe for long, thin noodles which the Italians called spaghetti.

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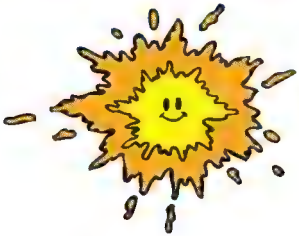
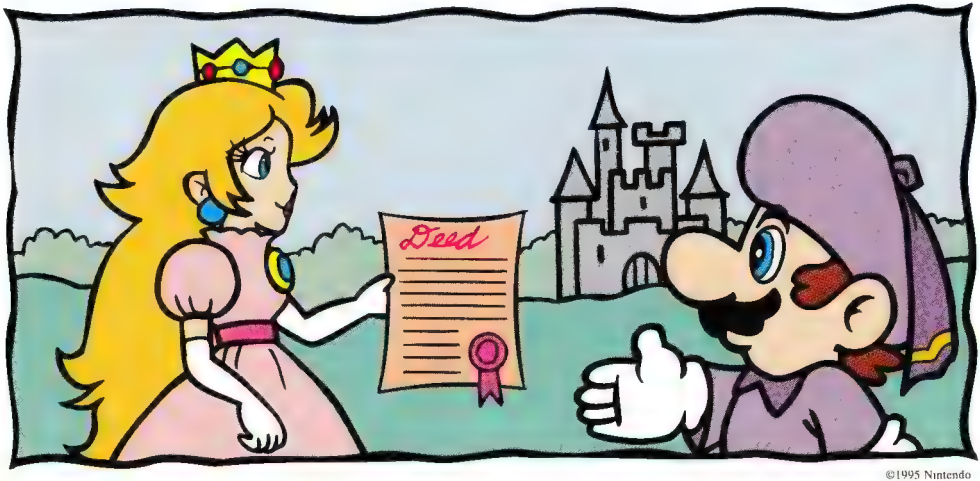
What was land owned by a lord called in the Middle Ages?

HISTORY



1. A plantation
2. A fief
3. A parish



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Lords and Fiefs

In the Middle Ages, lords granted land to their subjects, or vassals, in exchange for loyalty and service. The lord still kept control over his vassals and was responsible for maintaining justice.

2 In the Middle Ages, land owned by a lord was called a fief.

© Collection Lausat / Explorer

A lord could have several fiefs and several castles.

At the beginning of the Middle Ages in Europe, about 476 A.D., a king couldn't protect all of his subjects during on-going wars. So lords were given the responsibility of defending their own lands. Each lord needed loyal vassals who would fight to keep order in the area. To reward the loyalty of these brave warriors, the lord presented them with fiefs.

A Vassal's Fief

When a vassal was given a fief, he took possession of the land, any buildings on it, and any peasants who worked on the land. The vassal could possess and use the property and everything on it, but he did not own it. Technically, it still belonged to the lord, who protected the inhabitants. At first, fiefs could not be inherited, but over time they passed from father to son and became the foundations of family-owned estates.

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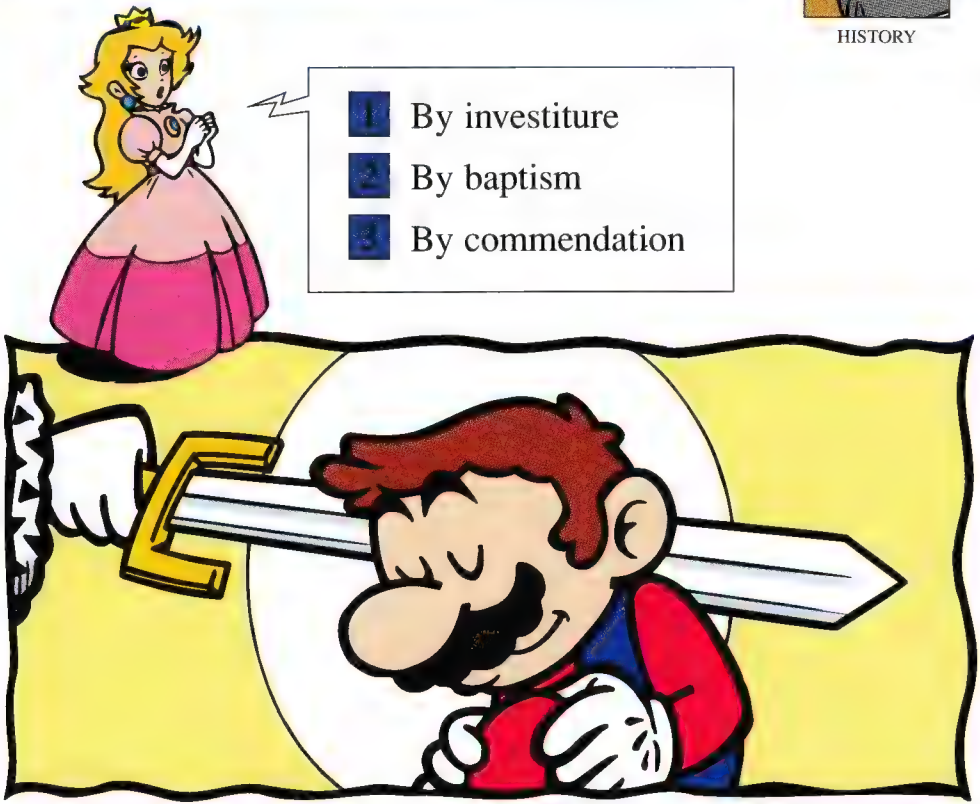
By what ceremony does a man become a knight?

HISTORY



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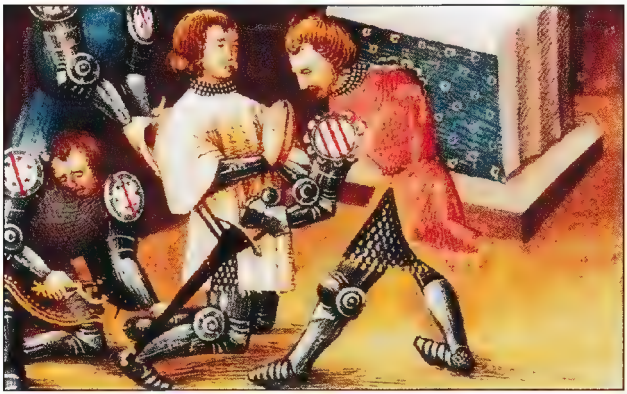
Knights

During an investiture in the Middle Ages, a future knight took an oath to be just, defend the church, and fight evil. Then his sponsor tapped him on the shoulder with the blade of a sword and said, "I dub you knight."

1 **The ceremony to confer knighthood is called investiture.**



© ERL / Sipa Icono

At his investiture, a young knight was given his sword and equipment to protect him when fighting "the good fight" against evil.

To become a knight, a boy served as a page from ages 7 to 13 and learned from his master how to hunt and use a sword. Then the boy became a squire, riding at his master's side and testing his skill with a lance at jousts. Finally the young man was made a knight. Anyone who could fight and was a good horseman could become a knight. But because of the cost of a knight's equipment, most were from wealthy families.

Investiture Today

Today, a knighthood is an honorary title conferred on men or women for outstanding service to England. The Queen of England often honors actors and authors with knighthood. Men are called "Sir" and women "Dame," like British composer Sir Andrew Lloyd Weber, and the British actress Dame Judy Dench.

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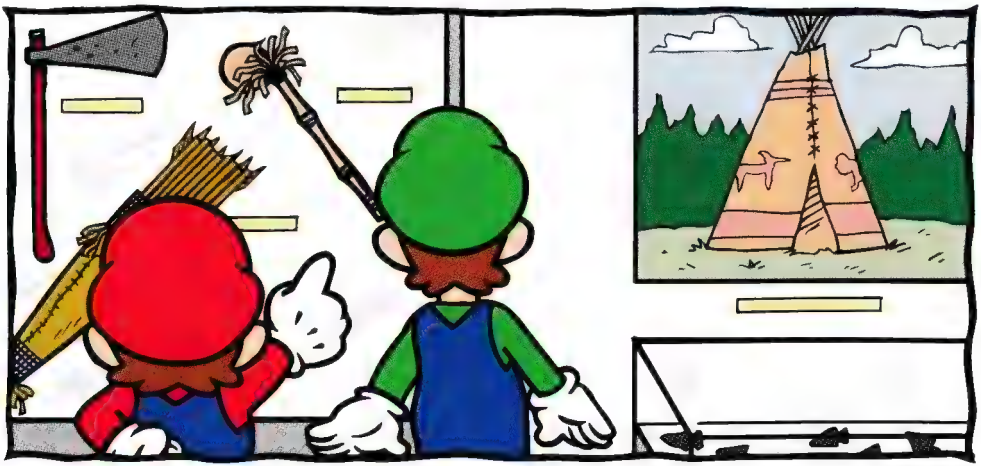
Which was the main food source for the Plains Indians?

HISTORY

1. Bison
2. Corn
3. Turkey



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Bison

Once immense herds of bison grazed the vast plains from Western Canada to Mexico. The nomadic Plains Indians hunted bison for food, clothing, and other essentials.

The bison supplied the meat that was the main food for the Plains Indians.

© Collection E S / Explorer

After a bison hunt, the Indians had food as well as materials for clothing, tools, and weapons.

Bison have dark brown coats, shaggy manes, and short curved horns. They weigh about 1,000 pounds (450 kg) and can sprint up to 30 miles (48 km) per hour. Hidden beneath the skins of wolves, Indians once hunted bison on foot, and killed them with arrows or spears. After Spanish explorers brought horses and guns to America in the 1600s, the Indians followed the bison on horseback and shot them.

Bountiful Bison

The Indians used every part of a bison they killed. The flesh and organs became meat, often dried for future use. The hide became a winter coat or blanket. The scraped skin was used for teepees and moccasins. The ligaments became thread or strings for bows. The bison's hair, when braided, became bridles. And the horns were carved into spoons and other tools.

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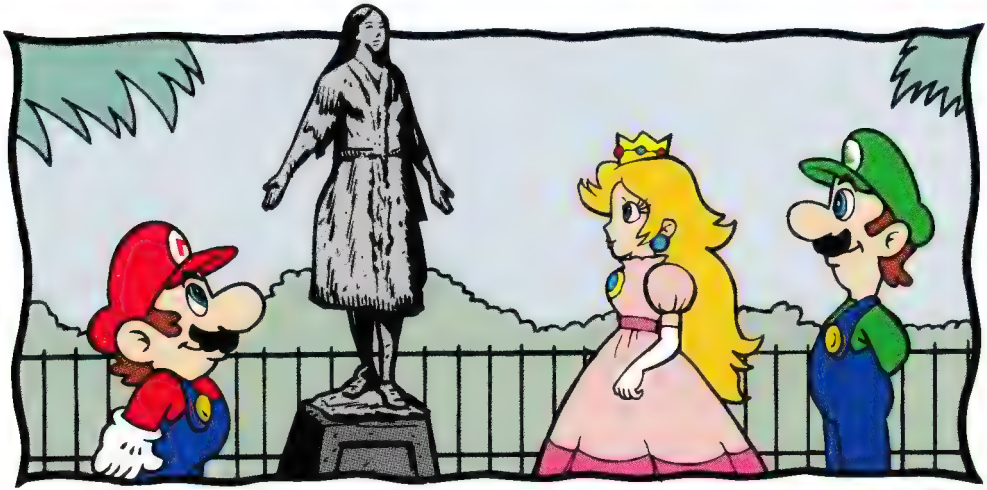
What was Pocahontas' real name?

HISTORY

1. Mohawkus
2. Matowaka
3. Powturun



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Pocahontas

Pocahontas's real name was Matowaka. She was nicknamed Pocahontas or "playful one." She is credited with rescuing Captain John Smith and saving the colony of Jamestown, Virginia.

Pocahontas's real name was Matowaka.

© Culver Pictures, Inc.

Pocahontas asks her father to spare the life of John Smith.

Pocahontas (1595-1617) was the daughter of the American Indian Chief, Wahonsonacock, called Powhatan by the British. Captain John Smith, leader of the Jamestown settlers in the 1600s, wrote in "True Relation of Virginia" that the 12-year-old Indian princess Pocahontas saved his life.

Smith's Story

According to John Smith, Powhatan was about to kill Smith with a stone war club when Pocahontas put her head on Smith's, begging her father to spare the white man's life. Killing Smith would probably have sparked a war between the Indians and the colonists. Pocahontas managed to avoid this.

Rebecca Rolfe

At age 18, Pocahontas fell in love with Englishman John Rolfe. She was baptized, took the name Rebecca, married Rolfe, and moved to England in 1614. She died there of smallpox.

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Where is Petra located?

HISTORY

1. Brazil
2. China
3. Jordan

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Petra

In the mountains of Jordan, 95 miles (150 km) from Jerusalem, is Petra, carved from rock before 400 B.C. Once it was an important trading center on the route between Arabia and the Mediterranean Sea.

Petra, which means "rock," is a city carved from the rose-colored rock in Jordan.

© Baumgartner / Explorer

Petra was conquered by Rome in 106 A.D. For centuries it lay in ruins, until discovered by a Swiss explorer in 1812.

The Nabataeans, nomadic camel drivers, built Petra in a canyon surrounded by sheer cliffs 200-300 feet (61-91 m) high. There was only one entrance to the city, a long, narrow passageway called the Siq. It led to a massive, columned building that "Indiana Jones" movie fans remember as the resting place of the Holy Grail.

A City of Wealth

The Nabataeans transported spices, olive oil, and other goods by camel, from the Dead Sea to Mediterranean ports. They originally used Petra for storing merchandise and treasures they gathered through trading. Then they began taxing other merchants coming through the area, and lived as rich, powerful commercial overlords until they were conquered by the Romans in 106 A.D.

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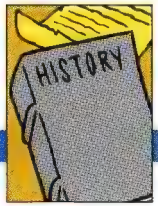
Who were the druids?



HISTORY

1. A 1950s doo-wop group
2. A Russian ballet troupe
3. Religious Celtic people

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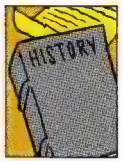
Druids

In pre-Christian Britain and Gaul (France), druids were priests. They led religious ceremonies, settled legal disputes, and were leaders and advisers to their people.

3 The druids were religious Celts, a people of ancient Europe.



© J. L. Charmet

One druid rite was the cutting of sacred mistletoe with a golden sickle.

Very little is known about the druids. We do know, however, that they worshipped many gods and were knowledgeable about plants, animals, and the stars. The druids' most sacred plants were oak and mistletoe, which they believed had healing powers. They believed in reincarnation—that the soul was immortal and entered a new body after death. Their rituals involved the killing of animals—and possibly people—as sacrifices and using the remains to foretell the future. Druidism died out in 500 A.D., after the Celts became Christians.

Druidism Today

Today some people in England and Ireland practice a form of druidism, with an annual celebration at Stonehenge, near Salisbury, England. That's where ancient druids are said to have performed rites.

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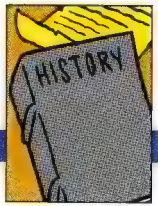
Which North American Indians lived in tepees?



HISTORY

1. Indians of the Southwest
2. Indians of the Plains
3. Indians of California

©1995 Nintendo

Tepees

America's Great Plains stretch from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. The Cheyenne, Blackfoot, Arapaho, Comanche, and Crow Indians set up tepees there while hunting bison.

2 The Indians of the Great Plains lived in tepees.

© Mulanax / Sipa Press

Today Native Americans live in modern housing, but still set up tepees to commemorate their heritage at festivals and special events.

The Plains Indians were nomads who followed the herds of bison they relied upon for food. Always on the move, the Indians lived in portable tents, called tepees or tipis.

The Set-Up

Three or four long poles were arranged in a cone-shape and tied together at the top. Stretched bison skin covered the poles and was pegged to the ground around the bottom with wooden pins. Two flaps were left open at the top to let out smoke and let in fresh air. A slit in the front served as a door. The outside was embroidered using needles made from porcupine quills.

Yearly Celebration

The Museum of the Plains Indians is in Browning, Montana. Each July, the Festival of North American Indians is held near the museum, and Indians come to celebrate their heritage, setting up tepees as their ancestors did long ago.

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In which century were ranch hands first called "cowboys"?

HISTORY

1. The 18th
2. The 19th
3. The 20th

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Cowboys

After the Civil War, in 1865, cattle raising was big business in Texas. To herd cows (all cattle were called cows, even bulls and calves), a rancher hired cowboys.

2 **Ranch hands were first referred to as cowboys in the 19th century, during the 1860s.**

© M. Lewis / Stpa Image

Today, cow hands watch herds in enclosed feeder lots.

About one-fourth of the cowboys were African-Americans who moved west after the war or had been slaves on Texas ranches before the war.

Not Just for Looks

Every piece of a cowboy's distinctive clothing had a purpose. Wide-brimmed hats protected them from sun and rain. Scarves filtered dust from the air, and woolen shirts absorbed sweat or kept warmth in, depending on the season. Pointed toes on their boots let cowboys slip easily into the stirrups and the thick heels prevented them from slipping through the stirrups.

On the Trail

In 1867, the Union Pacific railroad reached Abilene, Kansas, about 1,000 miles (1,600 km) from southern Texas. That same year the Chisholm Trail opened, providing the cheapest way to move cattle to the railroad for shipment east. Cowboys became known as cowpokes or cowpunchers because they prodded the cattle onto the trains' loading ramps.

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When was slavery officially abolished in the U.S.?

HISTORY

1. 1776
2. 1865
3. 1925

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Abolition of Slavery

Slavery, the practice of people owning other people, has been the cause of war and revolution throughout history. In 1865, at the end of the American Civil War, the U.S. officially outlawed slavery in this country.

2 The abolition, or end, of slavery in the U.S. became official in 1865.

© VIP / Sipa Icono

Many African slaves brought to the U.S. worked as field hands on plantations, picking cotton or cutting sugar cane.

In ancient times, slaves were war prisoners, criminals, or people who couldn't pay debts. But in the 1600s, many slaves brought to our country were Africans captured and sold to white ship captains. Here the Africans were sold to white farmers, to work the fields and care for their owners' homes and children. Many slaves were mistreated and abused. Some owners treated their slaves better, but nothing could make up for their lack of freedom.

Freedom at Last

The Civil War, known as the War Between the States, was partly prompted by citizens in the North seeking to stop slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, abolishing slavery. But it wasn't until two years later, with the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, that slavery in the U.S. came to an end.

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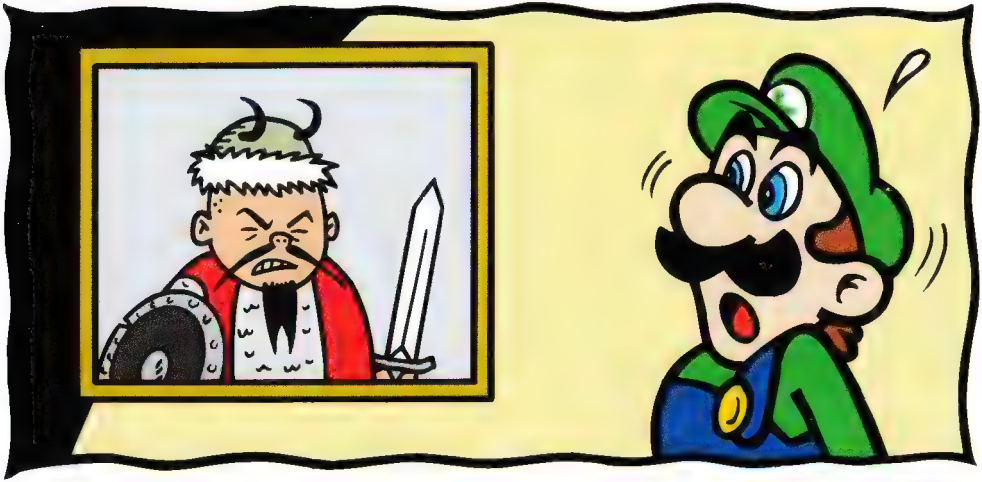
Who was Genghis Khan?

HISTORY

1. A sumo wrestler
2. A Mongol ruler
3. Winner of the Kentucky Derby



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Genghis Khan

Named Temujin at birth, Genghis Khan (1162-1227) was the son of a Mongol tribal chief. In 1206, after 20 years of tribal war, Temujin became ruler of Mongolia and was called Genghis Khan, or Universal Ruler, by the Mongol chieftains.

Genghis Khan was a Mongol ruler who founded the largest land empire in history.

© ERL / Sipa Icono

In 1206, the new leader of Mongolia's tribes was proclaimed Genghis Khan—Universal Ruler.

Once in power, Genghis Khan united tribes and conquered enemies until his empire stretched across Asia from the Caspian Sea to the Sea of Japan. His greatest disappointment was his failure to conquer all of China. His grandson, Kublai Khan, completed China's conquest after Genghis Khan's death.

Warrior and Politician

Genghis Khan was a fearsome warrior, well known for acts of terror—if Mongols met resistance, they often killed most of their prisoners. But Khan was also generous to his followers. He promoted literacy among his people and set up the first Mongol code of laws, known as the *Great Book of Yasas*, established order in the empire and promoted trade between Europe and China.

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Who was Solomon?

HISTORY

1. A biblical king of Israel
2. A medieval conqueror
3. A Renaissance sculptor

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Solomon

Solomon was the son of David and Bathsheba. His story is told in the Old Testament of the Bible.

1 Solomon was king of Israel in biblical times.

© ERL / Sipa Icono

This painting by Nicolas Poussin depicts Solomon's judgment in the case of the two women and the baby.

When King David died, Solomon succeeded him as king of Israel. He reigned from about 962 to 922 B.C. Bible scholars say that Solomon was a wise and skillful ruler. He was successful politically, and formed alliances with powerful landowners which increased the size of his kingdom. Solomon also supervised the construction of an elaborate palace and a temple in Jerusalem. He was also a poet, and is believed to have written Psalms 72 and 127, and the Book of Ecclesiastes.

Wisdom of Solomon

Most of all, Solomon is known for his wisdom. When the people of Israel had disagreements, they went to Solomon to resolve their disputes. The most famous tale of Solomon's judgment is the story of two women arguing over custody of a baby. Each one claimed she was the child's mother. Solomon said if they couldn't resolve the question themselves, he'd have the baby cut in half, thereby forcing the child's real mother to step forward and save him.

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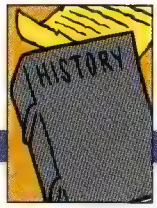
Who was the last king of France?



HISTORY

1. Louis XVI
2. Charlemagne
3. Louis-Philippe

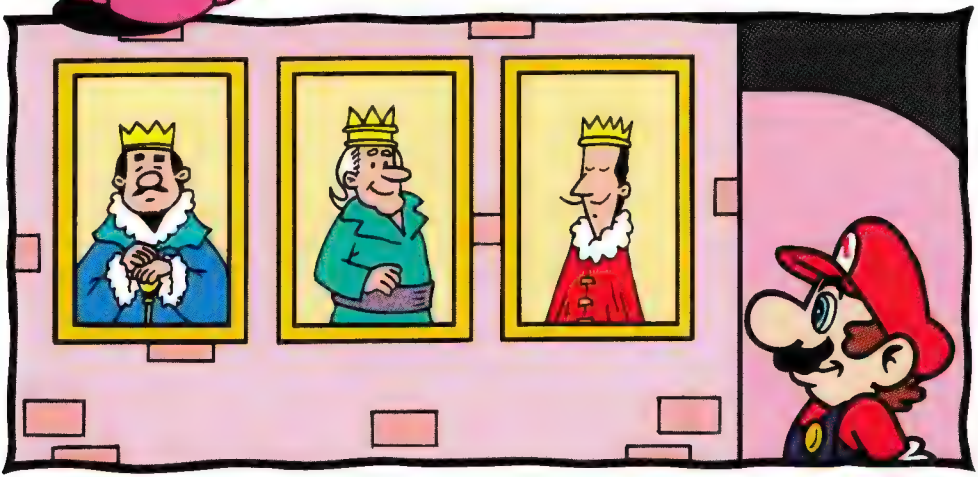


Illustration: Gary Fields

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French Royalty

From the coronation of Clovis I in 481 to the abdication of Louis-Philippe in 1848, three dynasties ruled France: the Merovingians, Carolingians and Capetians.

3 Louis-Philippe was the last king of France.

© LKL / Sipa Icono

The ceremony to crown a new king is called a coronation. This painting depicts the coronation of Louis XII in 1503.

The Merovingian dynasty ruled almost 300 years, until 751 when Pepin the Short overthrew the king and seized power. This began the Carolingian dynasty. Pepin's son, Charlemagne became one of history's greatest conquerors, vastly expanding the French empire. After several weak Carolingian rulers, a group led by Hugh Capet seized power. The first Capetian king was crowned in 987. All future French kings, right up to Louis-Philippe, were Hugh Capet's descendants.

Famous Rulers

Among the best known French kings was Louis XIV. Louis XVI was king during the French Revolution (1789). Citizens overthrew the monarchy and executed Louis and his wife Marie Antoinette. After the Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte—not a member of the royal family—became emperor of France. His nephew, Napoleon III ruled France for 18 years (1852-1870) after the abdication of Louis-Philippe.

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Who invented writing?

HISTORY

Illustration, Gary Fields

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Writing

About 3500 B.C., Sumerians who lived in a land that today is part of Iraq, invented a simple form of writing.

3 Writing was invented by the Sumerians, people who lived in Mesopotamia.

© VIP / Sipa Icono

The first alphabets were signs, each signifying a syllable.

Before people used letters to make words, sentences, and paragraphs, they made pictures, or ideographs to describe events and tell stories. Next, they drew a kind of word writing, logographs, using symbols for words. For example, instead of drawing a picture of a king, they drew a crown to symbolize the king. But pictures didn't convey abstract ideas or concepts such as time. A picture of men killing a lion couldn't show whether the hunt took place in the past or would take place in the future. By creating a system that used pictures and syllables, the Sumerians made written communication clearer.

Further Developments

Sumerian cuneiforms were wedges or nail-shaped strokes. Hieroglyphics, developed by the Egyptians around 3000 B.C., expanded on cuneiforms. The Phoenicians expanded written language into a primitive alphabet of 22-30 signs, each standing for a consonant followed by any vowel.

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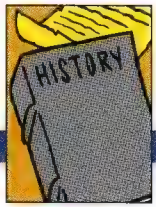
Where did the Maya live?



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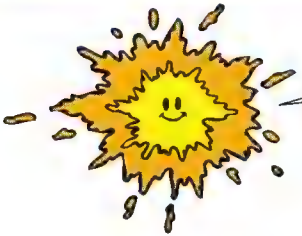

1. Canada
2. Mexico and Central America
3. The Philippines

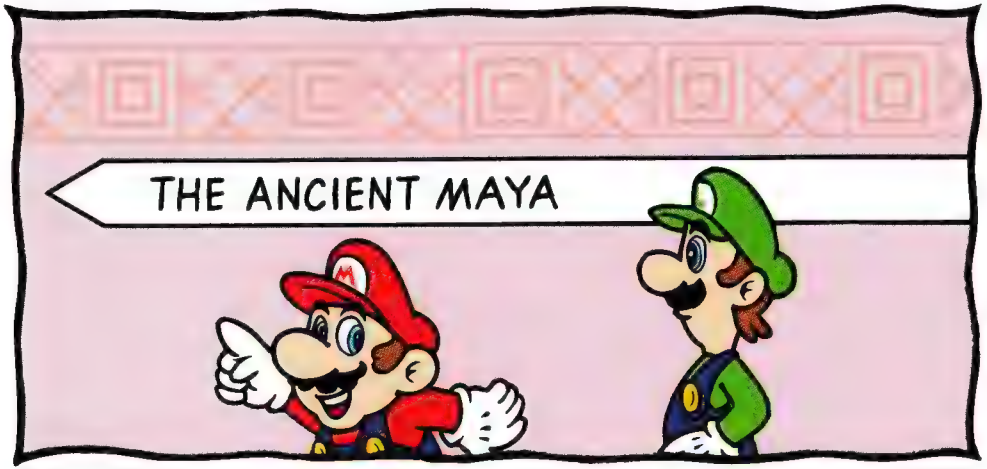

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Maya

The Maya lived on Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula and in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras more than a thousand years ago. They were gifted astronomers, mathematicians, and architects.

The Maya were American Indians who lived in Mexico and Central America .

© N. Wheeler / Sipa Press

The Pyramid of the Magician is also called the "Temple of the Dwarf," in honor of a dwarf who once ruled Uxmal.

The Maya developed a calendar more accurate than the one we use today, and their use of zero in math predates European use by over 1,000 years. Mayan astronomers had no telescopes yet they tracked the stars, and their architects erected marvelous pyramids without the use of metal tools or mortar. The pyramids had flat tops on which one or more temples were built, and most had carvings of Chac, the rain god, above the doors.

The Maya on Yucatan

Around 900 A.D., the Maya abandoned their Central American cities, but those on the Yucatan Peninsula lasted much longer. Uxmal, founded in the 6th century, wasn't abandoned until 1450. It's where you'll see the Pyramid of the Magician, which was built over a period of 300 years. According to legend, it was built in one day, by magic!

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Who was Mussolini?

HISTORY

1. An Italian wrestler
2. An Italian dictator
3. An Italian sculptor

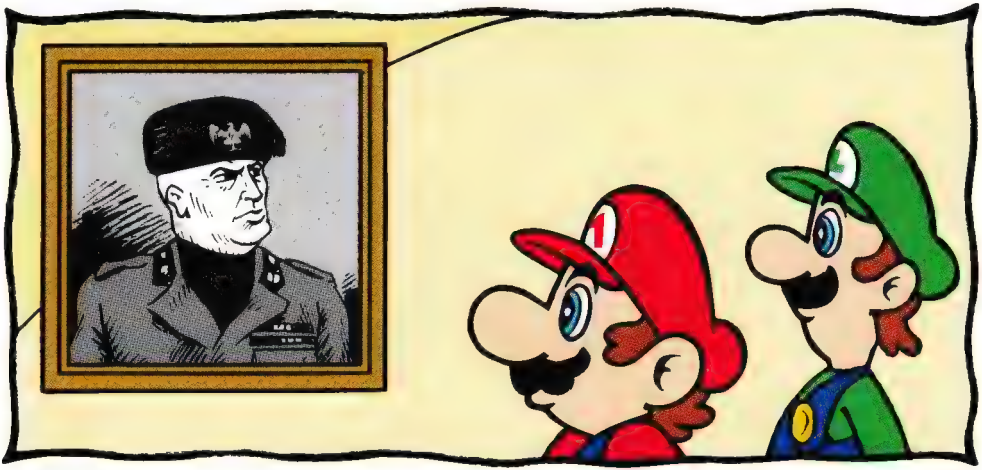

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Mussolini

Benito Mussolini (1883-1945), was dictator of Italy from 1922-43, and founder of the Fascist Party, a national political movement similar to Nazism.

2 Benito Mussolini was a 20th-century Italian dictator or supreme ruler.

© Goldner / Sipa Icono

Benito Mussolini led the Italian Fascist movement which strongly rejected democratic principles of government.

Mussolini, a socialist, followed ideas similar to communists. But he left the Socialist Party in 1914 when its members didn't agree with him that Italy should join World War I (1914-18) on the side of the Allies—nations working together that included Britain, France, and the U.S.

Il Duce

In 1919, Mussolini founded the Fascist Movement. In 1922 he became prime minister, then made himself dictator, or absolute ruler, in 1925. He was called Il Duce, "the leader." Soon he was working hand-in-hand with Germany's Adolph Hitler and in 1940, declared war on the Allies. Mussolini was captured in 1943, but the Germans rescued him. He tried to run the country from a German-held part of Italy, but his government collapsed. He was shot by Italian patriots who hated what he had done to their country.

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What is a monarchy?

HISTORY

1. A boardgame
2. A form of government
3. A small round eyeglass

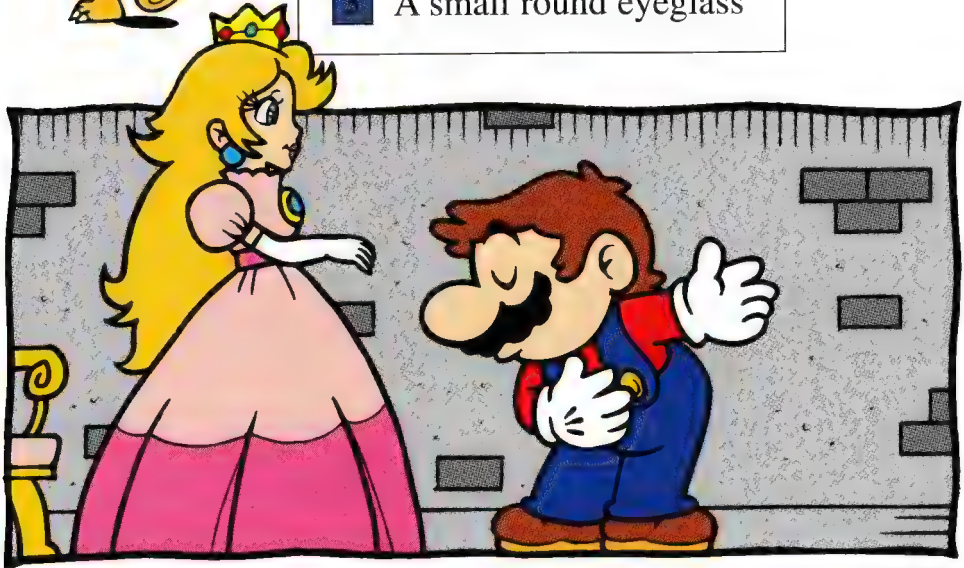

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Monarchy

In a monarchy, the head of government, or monarch, inherits the right, or is elected, to rule the country for life.

2 A monarchy is a form of government.

© Rex / Sipa Press

Great Britain's Queen Elizabeth inherited the throne from her father. Her son, Prince Charles, is expected to become king if she dies or steps down.

Monarchs hold titles such as king, queen, emperor, or sultan, depending upon the country's custom. In some countries, people once believed the monarch was not accountable to anyone, except God, for his or her actions. This belief, known as the "divine right of kings," meant no one was permitted to correct the monarch, even if he or she were about to make a mistake.

Monarchies Today

Most of today's monarchies are limited or constitutional monarchies, in which monarchs do not have absolute power over the people. For example, Great Britain, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are constitutional monarchies. In these countries, the monarch's function is mostly symbolic and ceremonial. The government is run by elected officials, such as a Prime Minister and Cabinet, who have the executive power.

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What is a battering ram?

HISTORY

1. An aggressive goat
2. A type of drum
3. A device for knocking down doors

Illustration: Gary Fields

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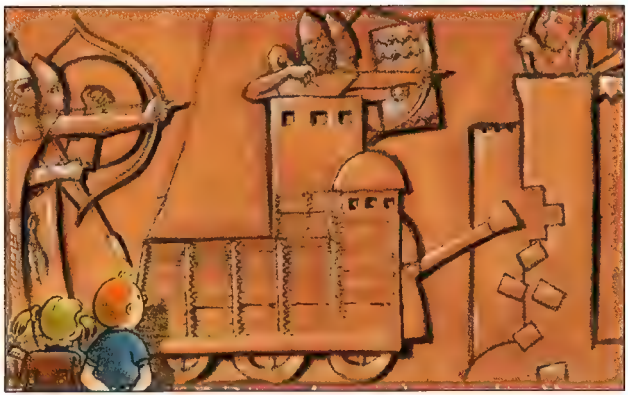
Battering Ram

Battering rams were used in ancient battles to knock down walls or gates of castles. Today battering rams look different, but are used by some law officers to break down doors behind which illegal activities are taking place.

A battering ram is an ancient device for knocking down doors or gates.



© Y Tabaries

The illustration shows Assyrians using an ancient battering ram.

The Assryians used battering rams in the 9th century B.C. They continued to be important war machines until replaced by cannons in the 15th century A.D.

Using the Ram

A battering ram was a long, heavy wooden beam. On one end was a metal cap, often sculpted like a ram's head, that was used to pound against a barrier. Some battering rams were carried by dozens of soldiers, who slammed it against a door or gate. (Today's battering rams are smaller and can be carried by several law officers.) Other ancient rams were hung from chains or ropes so that when the heavy beam was pulled back and released, it swung forward with great force. Still others were hauled on wheeled carriers which had leather-covered wooden roofs to protect soldiers from rocks and burning coal thrown by the enemy.

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Who were the Allied Powers in World War II?

HISTORY

1. Switzerland, Austria, Bulgaria
2. Peru, Mexico, Argentina
3. United States, France, Great Britain

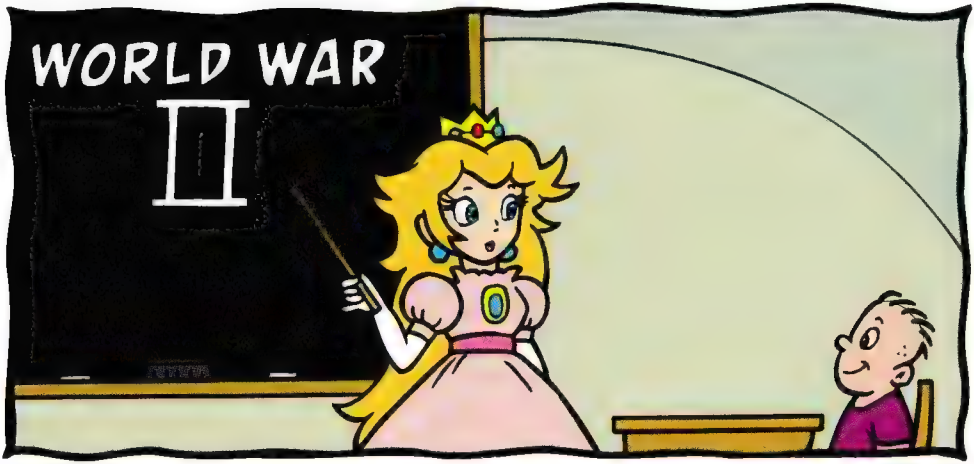

Illustration Gary Fields

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World War II

In many ways, World War II was a continuation of disputes never really settled during World War I.

3 The Allied Powers in World War II were the United States, France, and Great Britain.

© Goldner / Sipa Icono

In June of 1944, the Germans were defeated when the Allies invaded German-occupied France.

In 1939 Adolph Hitler, the German leader of a group called the National Socialist German Workers, or Nazis, sought to strengthen Germany by conquering the lands around it. In the process, Hitler ordered the death of millions of people who did not fit his idea of a "pure race." Most of his victims were Jewish.

Axis and Allies

The other aggressors in the second World War—the Axis Powers—were the Soviet Union, Japan, and Italy—while it was led by the fascist leader Benito Mussolini. After Mussolini died the Italians joined the Allied Powers—the U.S., France, and Great Britain—in fighting Hitler. The Russians joined the Allies after the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in 1941. Meanwhile, the Japanese were trying to take over as much of Asia as possible. They bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, December 7, 1941. The war in the Pacific did not end until August 1945, after the United States dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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What was the Resistance?

HISTORY

1. A law of physics
2. World War II freedom fighting group
3. The title of a movie

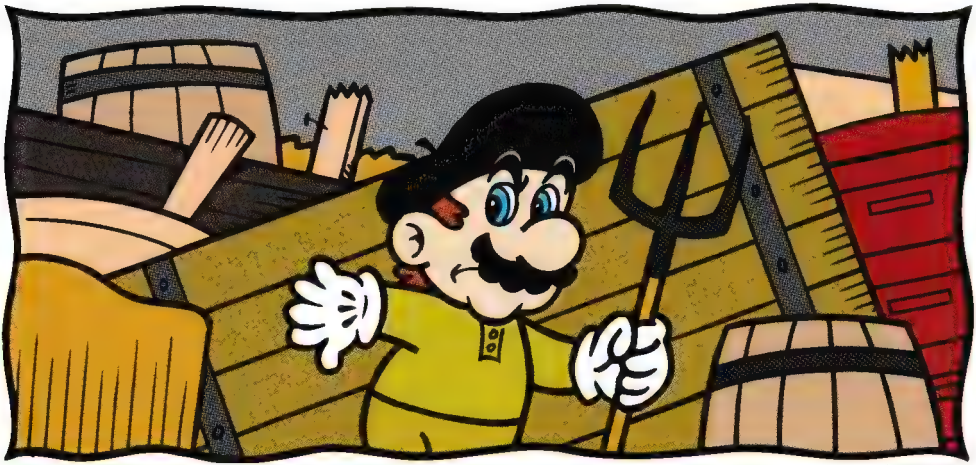

Illustration: Gary Fields

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The Resistance

The Resistance comprised organized groups of Europeans dedicated to fighting the German occupation of their countries. These groups were made up of military personnel as well as civilians.

2 The Resistance is the term used to designate World War II freedom fighting groups throughout Europe.

© Goldner / Spra Icone

The members of the Resistance risked imprisonment or death with acts of sabotage against the Nazis.

At the beginning of the war, Germany's attack on Europe was so vicious that many people believed the Nazis to be invincible. But after the Battle of Britain, a big setback to the German army, people awoke to the fact that the Nazis could and should be overcome.

Weakening the Nazis

The anti-Nazi resistance groups that arose were backed by the British and Americans. These groups destroyed anything that would weaken the German hold, such as trains, buildings, tanks, factories, and ammunition dumps. Many who were not active members of the Resistance, helped those who were by hiding them, feeding them, and protecting them from the Germans. The most romanticized group is the French Resistance. Many books have been written and movies made about the French Resistance members' valiant efforts, and their heroic anti-Nazi movement.

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Who founded the People's Republic of China?

HISTORY

1. Mao Tse-tung
2. Thomas Chong
3. Sun Ming

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Mao Tse-tung

Mao Tse-tung (also known as Mao Zedong, 1893-1976) was born in the Hunan Province of China. He was a devout follower of the Russian Communist ideologists, Lenin and Karl Marx.

Mao Tse-tung founded the People's Republic of China.

© E.R.L. / Sipa Icono

Mao Tse-tung spent the last few years of his life in seclusion. He died in 1976.

While studying at the Peking University, Mao Tse-tung was so impressed with the Communist theories that he became part of a movement to convert China to Communism. Mao was also a founding member of the Chinese Communist Party.

The People's Republic

In 1949, after many years of civil wars, Mao and the Communist army entered China's capital, Peking (now Beijing), and took control of the government. They proclaimed China the People's Republic of China. As the head of the republic, and chairman of the Communist party, Mao became a powerful figure. Although he was a great thinker and revolutionary, many of Mao's programs led to poverty and famine and severely limited education and health care advances. Under Mao's rule, the world's most populous nation was also among the poorest.

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When did World War I begin?

HISTORY

1. 1560
2. 1776
3. 1914

Illustration Gary Fields

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World War I

In June of 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife were assassinated. This was the spark that ignited World War I.

3 World War I began in September of 1914.

FINAL NIGHT EXTRA

NEW YORK JOURNAL

FINAL NIGHT EXTRA

PRESIDENT SIGNS WAR DECREE; CALLS VOLUNTEERS; GERMAN SHIPS IN U.S. PORTS ALL SEIZED

27 VESSELS VALUED AT $51,300,000 TAKEN IN THIS HARBOR

German Crews Held Pending Decision on Status

JAPANESE HAIL U.S. AS ALLY

NEW RUSS GOV'T FOR REPUBLIC

Germany Stunned By Wilson War Message

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY WILSON CALLS ON ALIENS TO OBEY LAW

BRAZIL AROUSED

© UPI / Bettman

On Friday, April 6, 1917, New York Journal announces the U.S. entry into World War I.

World War I is also called "The Great War." Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey fought on one side, and the Allied powers: France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and as of 1917, the United States, on the other side.

Causes of War

In the years before the war there was tremendous—most notably the Alsace-Lorraine region on the French-German border. Serbia wanted to reclaim parts of Austria-Hungary where some Serbians still lived. Every country wanted to take over additional territory. Each had its own reason for joining the war. After four years of the most violent conflict ever known, in fall 1918, the war finally ended. More than eight million soldiers and six and a half million civilians were killed during World War I—the casualties are equivalent to the entire population of the South American country Paraguay.

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Why did the Aztecs build pyramids?

HISTORY

1. To house the emperors
2. To house temples in which to worship their gods.
3. To store grain

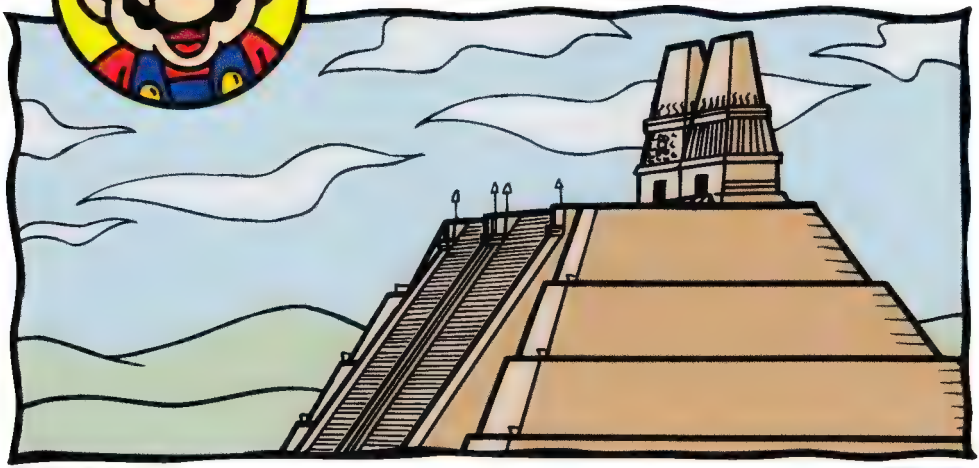

Illustration: Gary Fields

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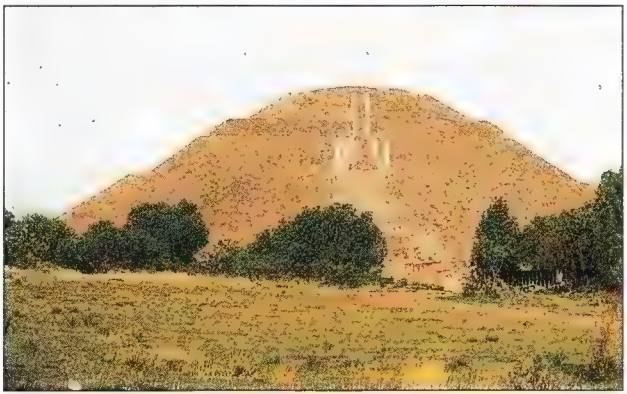
Aztec Temples

Aztec pyramids were flat on top and steps carved into the side of the pyramid led up to temples where religious ceremonies took place.

2 Aztec pyramids were built to house temples in which the people worshipped their gods.



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Enormous pyramids were built at Teotihuacan in honor of the Sun and the Moon.

Every 52 years terror fell on the Aztecs when the sun set on the last day of their "century." The Aztecs wondered if the sun would ever rise again. When it did, they thanked their gods for not destroying the world by building another pyramid temple in their honor.

Human Sacrifice

The Aztecs also believed that human sacrifice would please their gods. Human sacrifice was central to the rituals and ceremonies performed in the temples. The Aztecs believed that since life was man's most precious possession, it would be the best possible gift they could present to the gods. During the dedication of the pyramid temple Tenochtitlan, it is said that 20,000 captives were killed. After being led up the stairs of the pyramid to the altar, Aztec chiefs and priests took turns slitting open the bodies and tearing out the hearts of sacrificial victims to offer to the gods.

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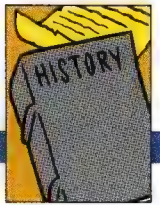
Who was Louis XIV?



HISTORY

1. A famous boxer
2. A French king
3. A writer

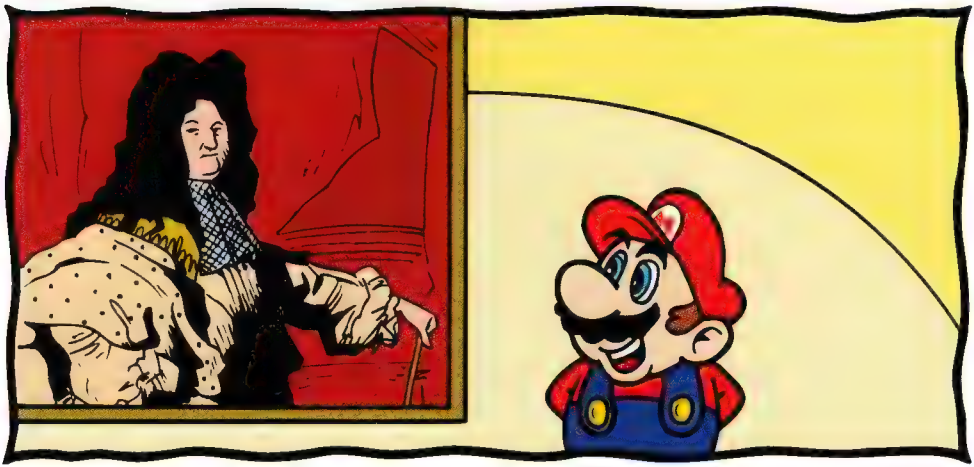


Illustration. Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Louis XIV

The French king, Louis XIII died in 1643. His son, Louis XIV, inherited the throne and ruled France from 1643 to 1715, from age 5 to age 72.

2 Louis XIV was king of France from 1643 to 1715.

© Goldner / Sipa Icono

Louis the Fourteenth (XIV) was the 17th century French "Sun King."

At first, because he was so young, Louis XIV didn't have much say in the affairs of state. This job was carried out by the Italian Cardinal Mazarin, a high ranking Catholic church official, until his death in 1661. As of 1661, Louis XIV had total power and applied his theory of absolute monarchy, in other words he had the last word on every decision. One of his most famous statements was "L'état c'est moi," which means "I am the state." This "Grand Monarch," as he was also known, wanted fame and European territory above all else. Instead of taking advantage of opportunities offered to possess lands in America and India, he led his country into fruitless wars against other European nations which sapped France's financial and political strength. Louis XIV is best known for his love of the arts. He surrounded himself with writers, painters, poets, and musicians, and he built Versailles, one of Europe's most extravagant palaces.

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What was the goal of the crusaders in the Medieval times?

HISTORY

1. To find new spices
2. To sail the oceans
3. To conquer non-Christians

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

The Crusades

The Crusades were a series of eight expeditions—more like wars—led by European Christians against the Muslims over the lands on the Eastern rim of the Mediterranean Sea. The Crusades took place between 1095 and 1270.

3 The goal of the crusaders in medieval times was to conquer non-Christians.

© I.R.L. / Spa Icono

The capture of Jerusalem by the Crusaders in 1099 was painted by the French artist, Godeffroy de Bouillon.

The Crusades were inspired by Pope Urban II who urged his fellow Christians to fight the "wicked race" of Turkish Muslims who were taking over lands of the East, which the Christians once ruled. Christians became determined to fight the Muslims for this Holy Land, which today encompasses Israel, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt.

Recapturing the Holy Lands

Europeans wanted the Holy Land for several reasons. First and foremost it was where Jesus was said to have lived. The Crusaders also wanted to reconquer the lands of the East because of the great wealth available there. The word "crusade" comes from the Latin word "crux" meaning "cross."

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Where did tournaments originate?

HISTORY

Illustration. Gary Fields

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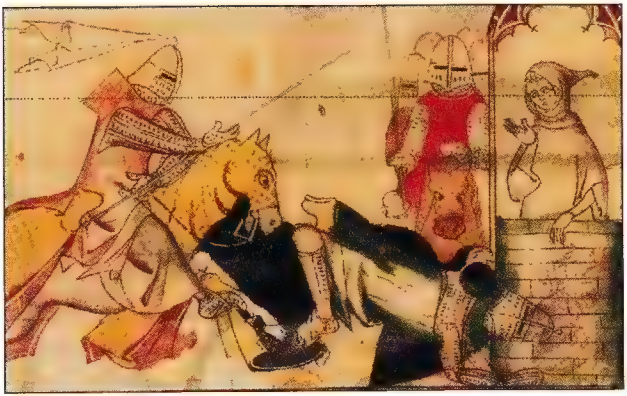
Tournaments

The first tournaments, also called "mêlées," were pretend battles between two teams of armed horsemen. The joust, an event in which two horsemen charged each other with lances trying to knock the other to the ground, was another tournament event.

3 Tournaments originated in France.



© ERL / Sipa Icono

Some medieval tournaments were harmless and others rough. To protect against fatal injury lance points were blunted.

The tournament originated in France in the 11th century and became popular in the 12th century. Tournaments were an opportunity for knights to display their talent and courage.

Modern Tournaments

In the early 1900s the word "tournament" came to designate round by round sports competitions. In a modern tournament, such as the N.C.A.A. basketball tournament, teams or contestants are matched in pairs. The loser of each contest is eliminated and the winner goes on to compete again until only one contestant remains. In double-elimination tournaments, a contestant is not eliminated until defeated twice. The round robin tournament pits each contestant against every other, and the winner is the one who wins the most rounds, or games.

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Where did the Minoans live?

HISTORY

1. China
2. Crete
3. Indiana

Illustration. Gary Fields

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Minoans

The Minoans were members of a Bronze Age civilization that prospered from 3000 to 1100 B.C.

2 The Minoans lived on the Mediterranean island of Crete.

© Art Resource, NY

Art such as this found in a tomb in Greece gives us insight into Minoan life and culture.

The Minoans were the first great civilization to live on the Greek island of Crete in the Aegean Sea. They were named after the Greek god Minos, the legendary king of Crete.

Crete is thought to have been inhabited as early as 6000 B.C. Thanks to the produce grown in Crete's rich soil and to thriving trade with towns in the region, the Minoans were a wealthy people.

The bull was sacred to the Minoans and is frequently featured in many art forms. Daring sports involving bulls were a popular means of worshipping the sacred animal.

The Palace at Knossos

In 1894, after several years of digging, Sir Arthur Evans, an English archaeologist, uncovered the ruins of the Minoan palace at Knossos. There were hundreds of rooms. The Knossos palace and other Minoan ruins are among the most important remains of Mediterranean antiquity in the world today.

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Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?

HISTORY

1. A TV hero
2. A famous French emperor
3. A pastry chef

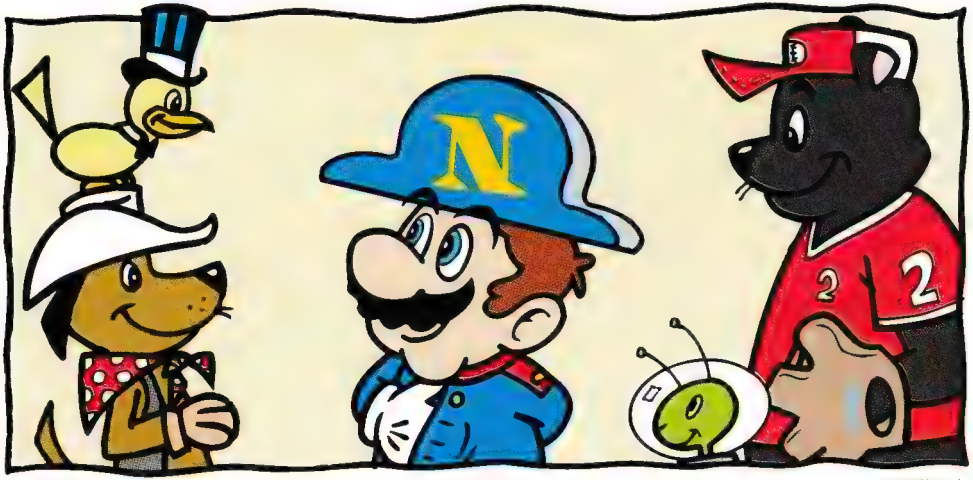

Illustration Gary Fields

© 1995 Nintendo

Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleon Bonaparte was Emperor of France and a brilliant officer who brought new ideas to military organization and training.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a famous French emperor.

© V.I.P. / Spa Icono

Napoleon's system of laws, known as the Napoleonic Code, became a model for later civil law codes, in other countries, including the U.S.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was born off the coast of southern France on the island of Corsica. He became an army officer at the age of 16 and was promoted to brigadier general in 1793. Over the next six years, he led various successful and unsuccessful campaigns before returning to France in 1799, where a government overthrow brought him to supreme power. Bonaparte became a military dictator and made major reforms in the government, military, and educational systems of France.

The Emperor

He had himself crowned Emperor of France, and by 1810 he had succeeded in making most of Europe part of his empire. But soon his luck began to turn sour. After his worst defeat, the battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, he was exiled to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

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Who was Rosa Parks?

HISTORY

1. An African-American civil rights advocate
2. A famous actress
3. An opera singer

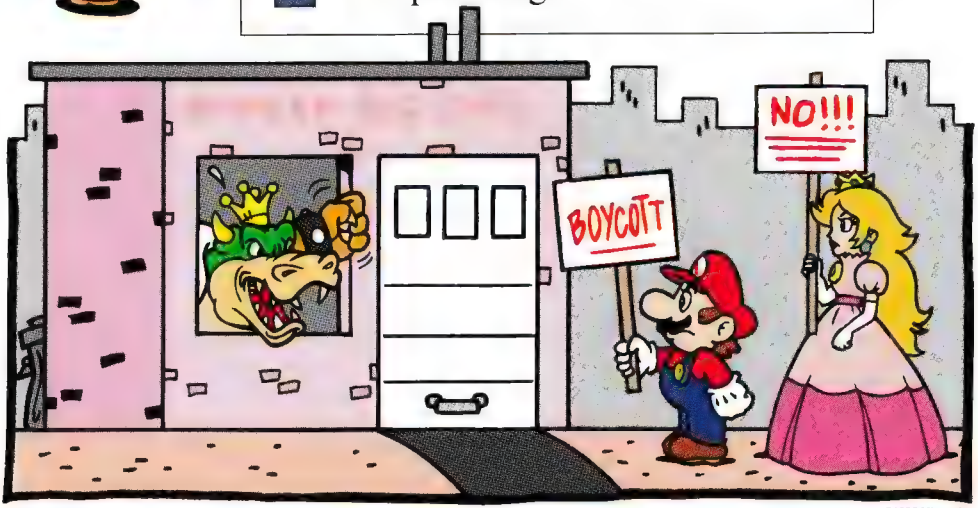

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks is an African-American civil rights advocate from Alabama. On her way home from work she was told by the bus driver to give up her seat for a white man. Because she refused, she was arrested and fined.

1 Rosa Parks is African-American civil rights advocate.

© UPI / Bettmann

Rosa Parks (center), photographed with her attorney, Charles D. Langford (right) and an unidentified deputy, was jailed for violating Montgomery, Alabama's segregation laws.

By refusing to give up her seat, Rosa Parks broke the Jim Crow Law, which specified that white and black passengers be separated. This was only one of the ways blacks and whites were segregated at that time in the American south. In most cases, black children and white children could not attend school together. Blacks and whites couldn't even use the same public restrooms.

Peaceful Protest

African Americans all over the country were angered and stirred into action by the arrest of Rosa Parks. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. led a boycott of the bus company. In December 1956, a little over a year after the boycott began, the city government finally agreed to desegregate busing. The U.S. Supreme Court had found such segregation to be unconstitutional.

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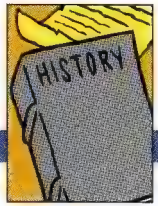
What is sigillography?



HISTORY

1. The study of fish
2. The study of seals
3. A branch of geography

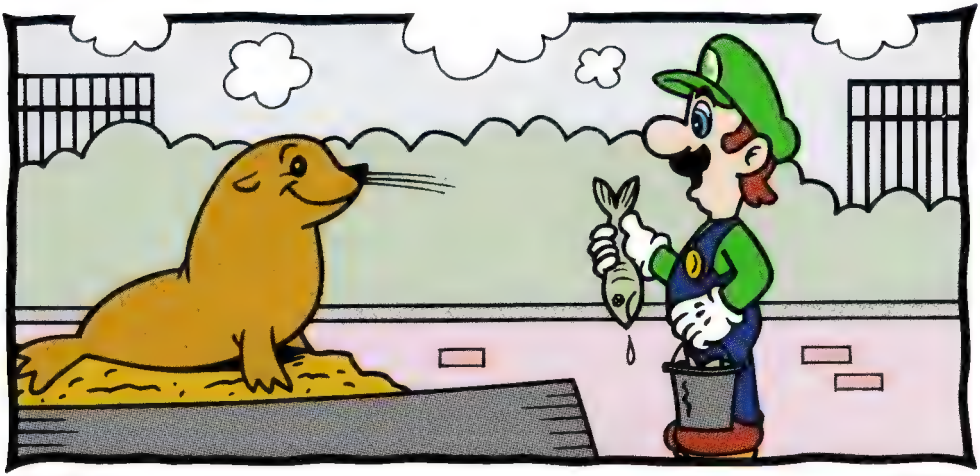


Illustration: Gary Fields

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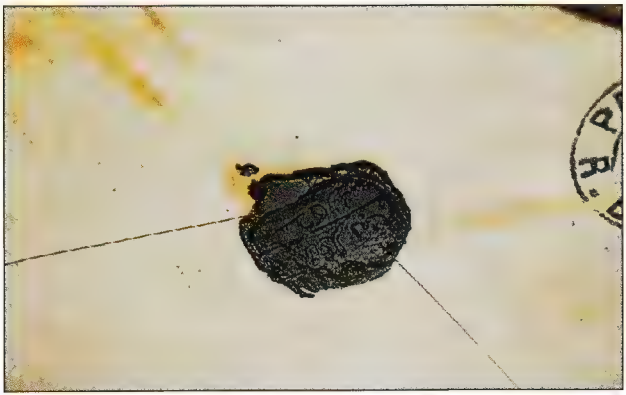
Sigillography

Sigillography is the study of seals, or signets bearing symbols that indicate ownership.

2 Sigillography is the study of seals.



© B. Leroy / Sipa Icono

Seals were as simple or as intricate as human signatures are today.

A signet is a type of decorative stamp made from clay, metal, or stone shaped into a cylinder or set in a ring to make it easy to handle. The signet makes an imprint when it is pressed into a soft substance such as wax dripped from a lit candle, soft clay or lead. The imprint is known as a seal.

Ancient Signatures

In ancient times, seals were used in place of signatures on official documents. People who held important positions in business or society—monarchs, nobles, and university officials for example often had specially designed seals of office. The seal could be used only by the person who held the position. Seals were attached to the closures of important documents and letters written on papyrus, parchment, or rolls of paper. They also were on certain objects—such as chests, boxes, jars, and even doors—to show ownership. Seals and stamps are still used in most countries today to show that official approval has been given to certain documents, including birth, marriage, and death certificates, passports, and property deeds. Today, ink is usually used instead of wax.

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Who was Jean-François Champollion?

HISTORY

1. An Olympic skier
2. The inventor of the bungee cord
3. The first person to decipher hieroglyphics

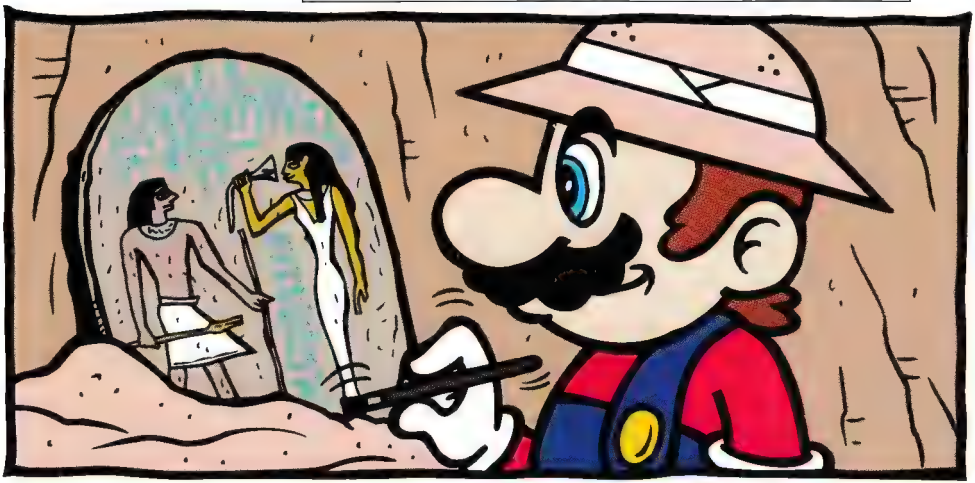

Illustration: Gary Fields

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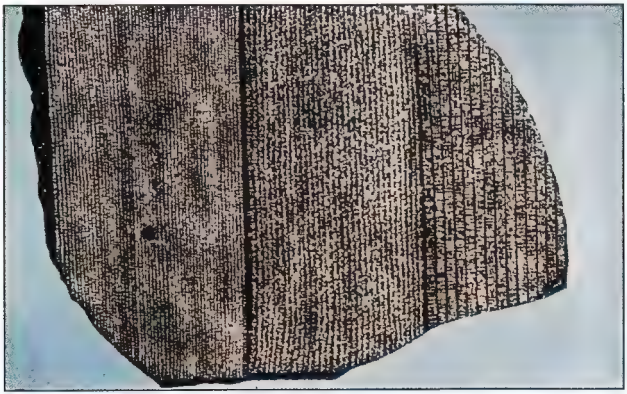
Hieroglyphics

Hieroglyphics are the characters used by ancient Egyptians in their writing. They are more like pictures than actual letters.

Champollion was the first person to decipher hieroglyphics.



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After careful study, Champollion was able to decipher the hieroglyphics on the Rosetta stone.

Born in 1790, Jean-François Champollion, a Frenchman, had mastered six ancient Middle Eastern languages as well as Greek and Latin by the time he was 16 years old! By the age of 19 he was a professor of history. He was fascinated by hieroglyphics and, with the help of the Rosetta stone, was the first person to decipher ancient Egyptian writing.

The Rosetta stone was discovered in Egypt in 1799. Made of black basalt—a hard, dense volcanic rock—it is covered with inscriptions in both Greek and Egyptian.

A Famous Egyptologist

In 1821 and 1822 Champollion published his first papers on hieroglyphics and included a list of characters and their Greek translations. Four years later he was named director of the Egyptian collection at the Louvre Museum in Paris. He published two books, one on hieroglyphics and another entitled *Egyptian Pantheon*.

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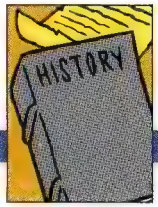
Who was Hannibal?



HISTORY

1. An actor
2. A general
3. A painter

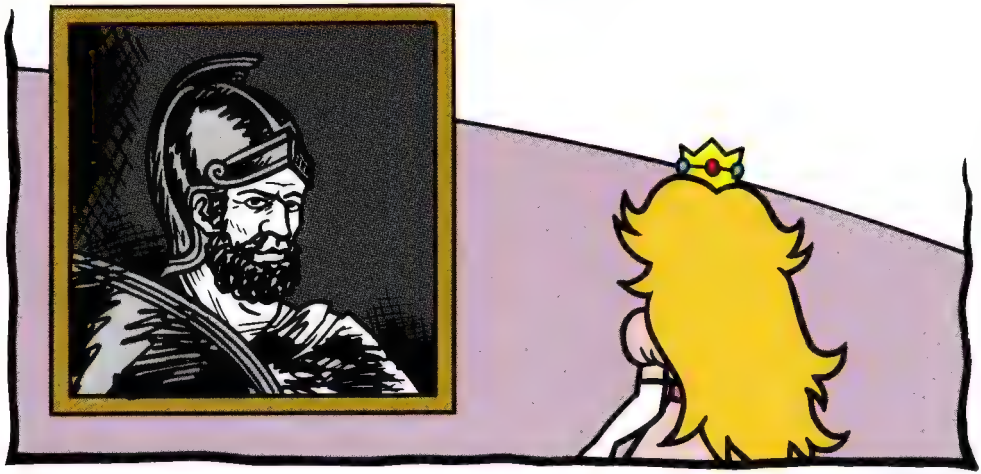


Illustration: Gary Fields

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Hannibal

Born in North Africa in 247 B.C., Hannibal was the son of the great Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca.

2 Hannibal was a general.

© Spui Icono

Because they were difficult to manage, elephants were not often used by armies.

Hannibal became a general in Carthage, an ancient city in Northern Africa near the modern city of Tunis. One of the greatest military leaders of ancient times, Hannibal is best known for leading the Carthaginian armies against the Romans during the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.). His men—90,0000 infantry soldiers and 12,000 cavalry, plus about 40 elephants—traveled from Eastern Spain to Italy, crossing the Pyrenees Mountains and the Rhone River in France. Even though only half of Hannibal's army reached northern Italy, his forces still managed to crush the Romans.

Hannibal's Fall

Although he had subdued most of Italy over a period of 15 years, he still had no strong supporters. He returned home and reformed the Carthaginian government. The Romans demanded his surrender and Hannibal fled to Asia. When found, Hannibal poisoned himself instead of surrendering to his enemies.

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Who was Ché Guevara?

HISTORY

1. A character on the T.V. show Happy Days
2. A rock star
3. A Latin American revolutionary

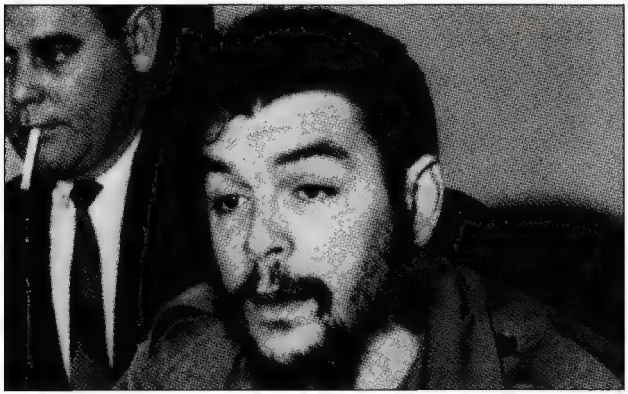
Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Ché Guevara

Ché Guevara saw firsthand the miserable economic and social conditions of many Latin American countries. He believed the only way to make things better was through armed combat.

3 Ché Guevara was a Latin American revolutionary.



© Len Sirman

Ché Guevara's death in a Bolivian jungle in 1967 made him a legendary martyr of revolutionaries.

Born in 1928 in Rosario, Argentina, Ernesto "Ché" Guevara was an excellent student and athlete. He completed medical school at the University of Buenos Aires. In 1954 he was in Guatemala during the coup that overthrew the elected government. After this taste of armed revolutionary action Ché went to Mexico where he met Fidel Castro and joined his fight to overthrow the government of Cuba.

A Cuban Leader

After Castro's forces took control of Cuba, Guevara held a number of powerful positions in Cuba's new government. Then he disappeared. It is thought that he visited North Vietnam, Latin America, and the Congo to help revolutionary movements there. In late 1966 he resurfaced as the leader of a guerrilla army in Bolivia. He was killed while fighting to overthrow the government of Bolivia.

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In what year did Hitler take power in Germany?

HISTORY

1. 1925
2. 1933
3. 1944

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Adolf Hitler

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), one of this century's most powerful dictators, ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945.

Hitler took power in Germany in 1933.

© Len Sirman

Adolf Hitler ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945.

Adolf Hitler was elected chairman (Führer) of the National Socialist Worker's, or Nazi party in 1921 and given full dictatorial powers. Hitler and his party tried to take over the German government by leading a Putsch, or uprising, in 1923. The Putsch failed and Hitler was sentenced to five years in prison. Because of a general amnesty decreed in December 1924, he only served eight months. During his time in prison Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* in which he stated his belief in the superiority of the German race and the inferiority of most other races.

Master Race

When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 he established himself as a dictator. During the next twelve years Hitler was responsible for sending millions of Jews, homosexuals, gypsies, and other people he considered enemies to their deaths in an effort to "cleanse" Europe. Hitler's goal was to take over as much of the world as possible and establish the German people as the master race.

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What were dungeons used for in the Middle Ages?

HISTORY

1. Cellars
2. Family rooms
3. Prisons

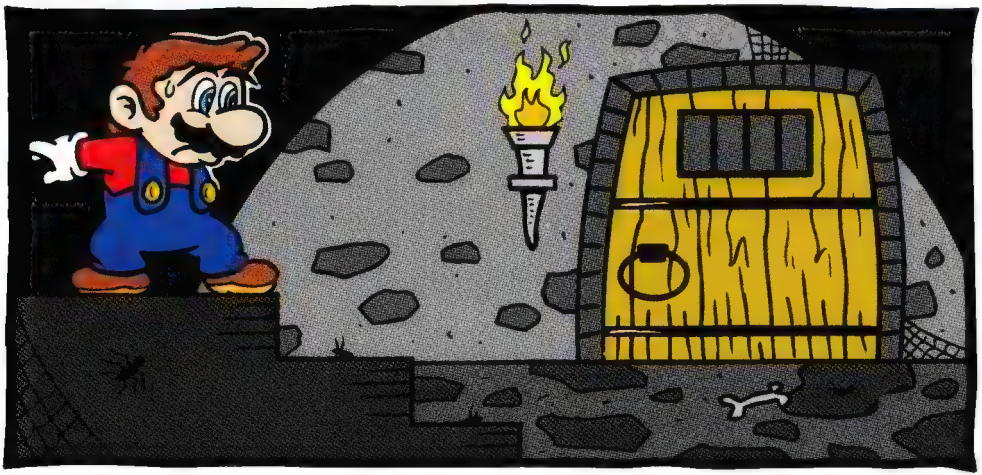

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Dungeons

During the Middle Ages criminals were fined, mutilated, or executed. Political prisoners were treated with respect and care. After all, they were only worth something if they remained in good health.

1 Dungeons were used as cellars during the Middle Ages.

© Rivet / Sipa Image

Several European castles were converted to prisons after the 15th century.

There are only a few records of castle prisons before the 15th century. One, a castle tower, is found in Loches, France. Another is the infamous Tower of London in England which was used as a state prison beginning in the 13th century.

The Tower of London

The huge fortress complex, called the Tower of London, included at least nineteen towers, thirteen distributed along the inner wall, and another six towers along the outer wall bordered by the moat. Many prisoners died at the Tower of London either murdered in the dungeons or executed in public on the infamous Tower Hill. It was only after the Middle Ages that castle dungeons were used as prisons and torture chambers. Among the main instruments of torture found in these chambers were manacles —iron collars as well as wrist and ankle constraints—attached to chains that were secured to walls or heavy wooden posts.

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What is a portcullis?

HISTORY

1. An after-dinner drink
2. A fishing boat part
3. Part of a castle's entrance

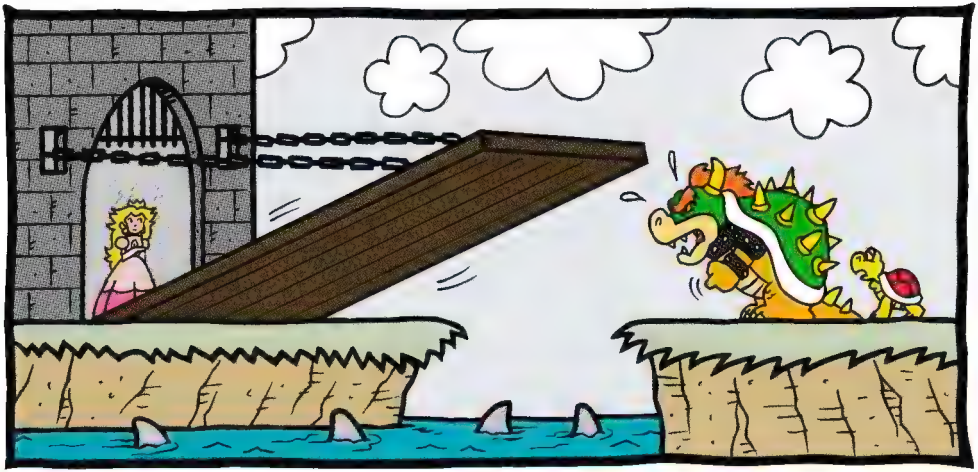

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Castles

There were many different types of castles, but all had one common goal—keeping the bad guys out.

A portcullis is part of a castle's entrance.

© C. Valentin / Hoa-Qui

The purpose of most castles was to serve as a fortress against enemies.

Some castles were surrounded by moats—deep ditches filled with stakes or water. Other castles were located next to a lake or river to keep enemies at a distance. Before attackers reached the moat they had to get past a primary gatehouse—a barbican. If they managed to get through this, they then had to figure out how to get across the water or through the stakes, and past the many doors and high walls around the castle. If you were an expected guest, however, the drawbridge would be lowered to allow you across. The portcullis, an iron-covered wooden grill, would be raised to allow you to pass through the doorway. Beyond the portcullis were the main doors leading into one or more courtyards, depending on the size of the castle.

Self-Sufficient Villages

Some castles were like small villages. Everybody involved in the day-to-day life of the castle lived on-site including carpenters, blacksmiths, and gardeners. There usually was enough food stored to keep the inhabitants fed for weeks in case the castle was attacked.

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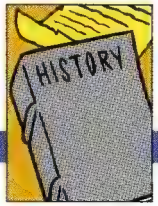
Who was Tutankhamen?



HISTORY

1. An inventor
2. An ancient Egyptian king
3. An opera singer

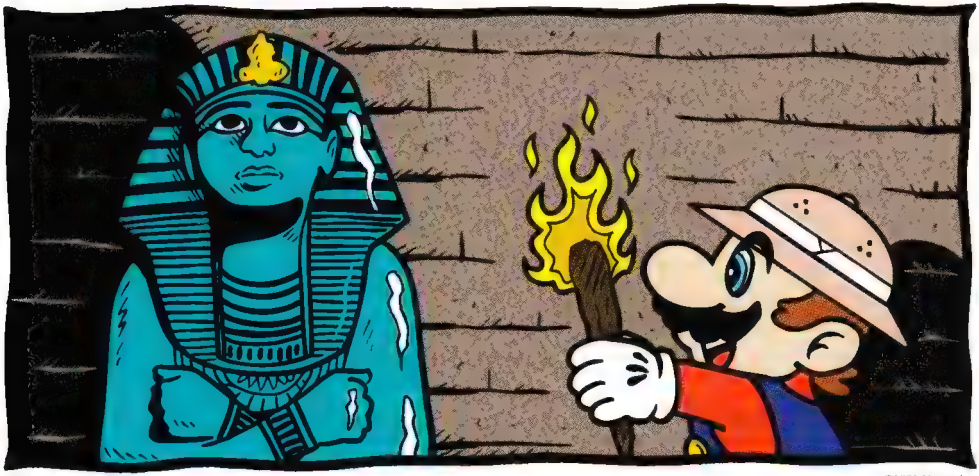


Illustration Gary Fields

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Tutankhamen

Tutankhamen ruled Egypt from 1361 to 1352 B.C. He was nine years old when he succeeded his brother to the throne and only eighteen when he died.

Tutankhamen was an ancient Egyptian king.

© Len Sirman

The golden mask of Tutankhamen shows us what he looked like.

Although Tutankhamen, or King Tut, was pharaoh, or ruler of Egypt, high priest of all the temples, head of law and administration, and commander-in-chief of the army, he was too young to carry out many of these duties himself. They were carried out by senior officials. It was the discovery of Tutankhamen's completely intact tomb in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings in 1922 that made him famous. The location of the tombs was supposed to remain a secret, but over the years they had been discovered by thieves. Tutankhamen's tomb was the only one of the sixty tombs in the valley that was not plundered.

The Hidden Tomb

Tut's tomb rested below the tomb of another pharaoh, Rameses VI. When Rameses VI's tomb was carved, Tut's tomb was covered in rubble. It wasn't uncovered until 1922. Tutankhamen's tomb was filled with amazing treasures which are now on display at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

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What is Machu-Pichu?

HISTORY

1. A voodoo spell
2. An ancient Inca town
3. A baseball term

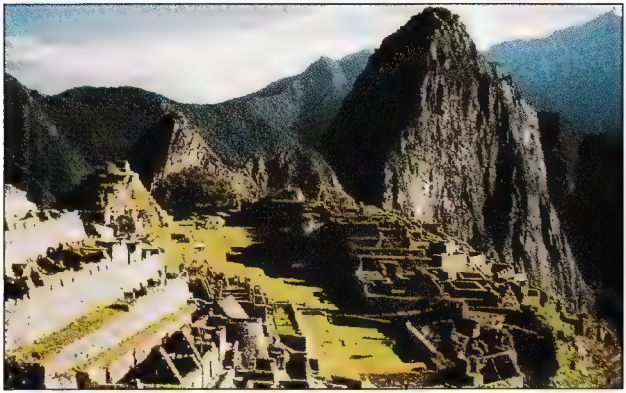
Illustration Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Machu-Pichu

Machu-Pichu is a pre-Colombian fortress town near Cuzco, Peru. It is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world.

2 Machu-Pichu is an ancient Inca town.



© Len Sirman

Machu-Pichu is bordered on three sides by breathtaking cliffs.

Machu-Pichu is dramatically set between two high peaks in the eastern Andes Mountains overlooking the Urumbamba Valley. Because its existence remained undetected by the early Spanish invaders, the details of the town's specific functions remain unknown.

The town of Machu-Pichu covers 5 square miles (13 sq km). It is made up of one-room buildings set around courtyards and built on multiple terraces surrounding a central plaza. The different levels are linked by thousands of stairs.

Intihuatan

In the central plaza there is Intihuatan, a carved stone surrounded by finely crafted stone walls with trapezoidal windows. This structure is Machu-Pichu's most distinguishing feature and is believed to have had a religious role.

Based on the architectural styles and craftsmanship throughout the town, archaeologists feel that Machu-Pichu was under the influence of early Incas.

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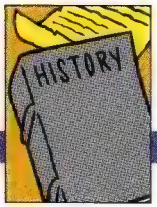
What is the ERA?



HISTORY

1. A high-speed plane
2. A proposed amendment to the American Constitution
3. A space organization

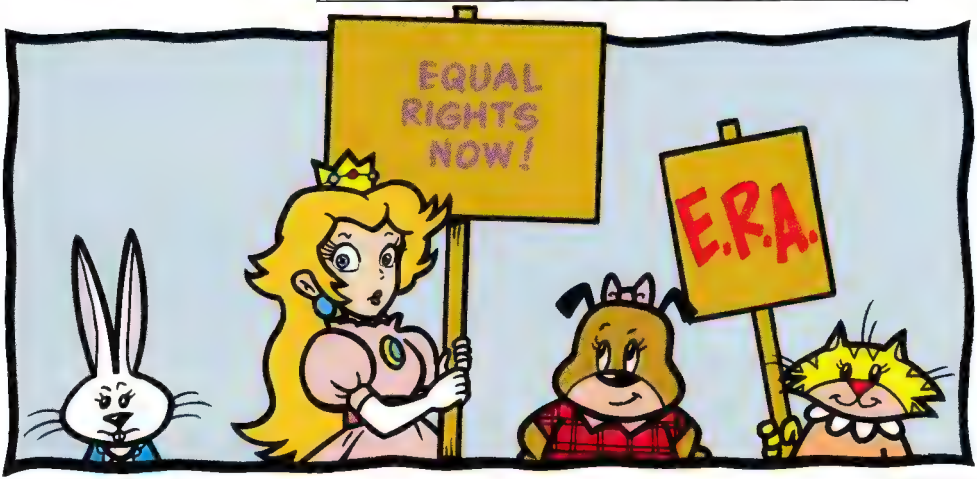


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

The ERA

Proposed as the 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Equal Rights Amendment was intended to outlaw discrimination based on gender. The ERA was never ratified, that is, formally approved.

2 The Equal Rights Amendment, or ERA, is a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

© UPI / Bettmann

Several thousand demonstrators marched on Virginia's State Capital in January 1978 to show their support for the Equal Rights Amendment.

The ERA was written by Alice Paul, a member of the National Woman's party. It was designed to overturn many laws that discriminate against women. Presented to Congress in 1923, it was ignored until 1970 when the National Organization for Women rallied support. The House of Representatives approved the ERA in 1971, as did the Senate in 1972. Then the states were given seven years to ratify it. Twenty-two states ratified it right away.

Tough Going

Then people opposed to the ERA began to speak about their concern that if it passed, women would be subjected to military drafts and have to fight in wars. The deadline for ratification was extended three years, to 1983. By June 30, 1982, thirty-five states had approved it—three states short of what was needed for ratification—approval.

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When was Prohibition?

HISTORY

1. 1800-1850
2. 1920-1933
3. 1963-1975

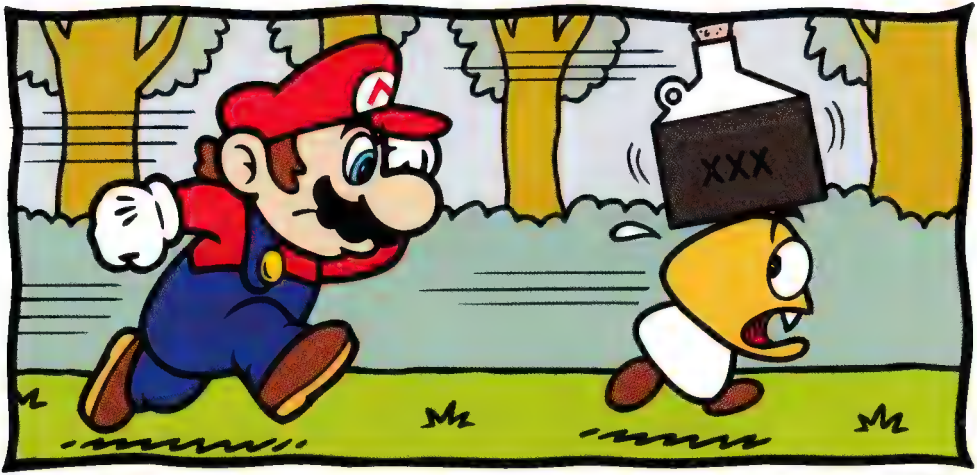

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Prohibition

In the U.S. from 1920 to 1933, it was illegal to make, sell, or transport alcoholic beverages. This time in history is known as Prohibition.

2 Prohibition was from 1920 to 1933.

© Sipa Press

The popular movie "The Untouchables" was about the federal police who fought the bootleggers during prohibition.

The supporters of Prohibition believed alcohol was a dangerous drug that caused problems in families and communities. They felt the government could stop these problems by forbidding the sale of alcohol. In January 1919, Congress passed the 18th Amendment outlawing the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcohol.

But Prohibition created problems of its own. Many people refused to stop drinking alcohol. They became known as wets. Illegal saloons called speakeasies sprang up, and gangsters developed alcohol smuggling rings.

The wets claimed Prohibition violated people's personal freedom. Eventually the government agreed and the law was repealed in 1933.

Some historians credit Prohibition with a reduced rate of alcohol-related crime, imprisonment, and injury. Others emphasize how difficult it was to enforce and disagree with its restriction of individual freedom.

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Who was Al Capone?

HISTORY

1. A surgeon
2. A chef
3. A gangster

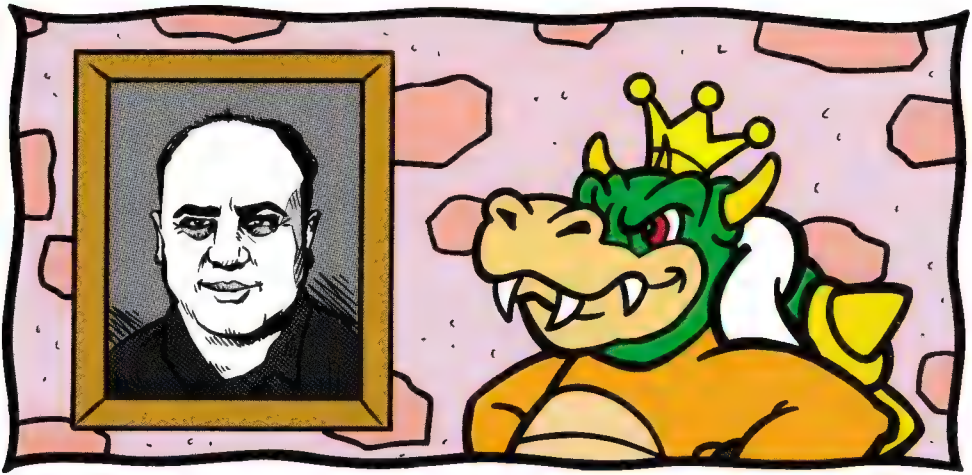

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

Al Capone

Al Capone (1899-1947), the infamous Italian-American gangster of the Prohibition era, was called Scarface because of a knife wound scar on his left cheek.

3 Al Capone was a gangster.

© Goldner / Sipa / Icono

Gangster Al Capone was one of the most notorious criminals of his day.

Al Capone was born on January 17, 1899 in Brooklyn, New York. His parents had moved there from Naples, Italy. Capone left school after fourth grade and spent nearly ten years in street gangs. There he befriended fellow gangster Johnny Torrio. Slowly, Capone worked his way up in the crime syndicates—organized groups of criminals. He moved to Chicago in 1919 to help Torrio.

Crime Boss

When Torrio retired in 1925, Capone became the leader of the Chicago crime scene. By 1927 Capone had accumulated an estimated $100 million and eliminated many of his rivals in a series of brutal gang wars. In 1931 Capone was convicted of tax evasion, fined $80,000, and sentenced to 11 years in prison. In 1939 he was released from Alcatraz prison on parole. Ill and weak, he died in his mansion in Miami Beach, Florida before reaching his fiftieth birthday.

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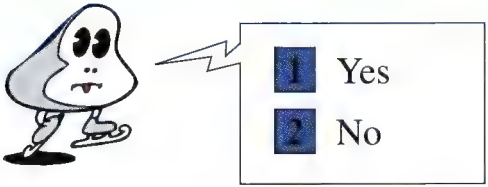
Did Buffalo Bill really exist?

HISTORY



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Buffalo Bill

William Frederick Cody (1846-1917) earned the nickname Buffalo Bill for his superior buffalo hunting skills. The city of Cody, Wyoming is named after him.

1 Yes, Buffalo Bill was a legendary buffalo hunter.

© Len Sirman

Buffalo Bill is known worldwide as a hero of the American frontier.

When Cody was only 14, he became a rider for the Pony Express. During the Civil War, he worked as a scout and guide for the Union Army. In 1865, after the war, he was hired by the Kansas Pacific Railroad to supply buffalo meat to railroad workers. He earned his nickname after claiming to have killed more than 4,000 buffalo in less than 18 months.

The Wild West Show

In 1883 Cody organized the *Wild West Show*, starring such legendary figures as sharpshooter Annie Oakley and Native American leader Sitting Bull. This show was performed all over the U.S. and Europe for nearly 20 years.

In 1901 Cody became president of the Cody Military College and International Academy of Rough Riders, a riding school in Wyoming.

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What is a scribe?

HISTORY

1. An opera singer
2. A farmer
3. A writer

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Scribe

The word scribe comes from the Latin *scribere*, meaning "to write." In ancient times, most people could not read and write, so scribes were called upon to write legal documents and important letters.

3 In ancient times, scribes wrote for a living.

© Explorer / Collection E S

Scribes were important people in Egyptian society.

Scribes in ancient Egypt were rigorously trained and held a privileged place in society. Students were taught for about five years, beginning when they were nine years old. They were usually exempt from paying taxes and performing national service in times of disaster.

Heiroglyphs

Instead of writing with letters, scribes in Egypt used hieroglyphics, a very complex form of writing with pictures. Each unit was called a hieroglyph. The system was intentionally complicated to preserve the demand for the scribes' services and position in society. Heiroglyphs could be written from left to right, from right to left, or from top to bottom. For informal documents, scribes used a form of shorthand hieroglyphics. When the Greeks came into power, scribes also had to learn to write in Greek.

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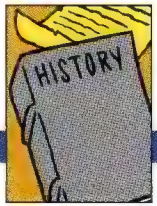
What is a tiara?



HISTORY

1. A fancy cruise ship
2. A type of crown
3. A long silken robe worn at weddings

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Crowns

Sometimes called coronets or tiaras, crowns have been worn since ancient times.

A tiara is a type of crown, such as that worn by the Pope.

© Len Sirman

Egyptian pharaohs wore double crowns.

Crowns have been worn throughout history by royalty and religious leaders as symbols of sovereignty—royal rank, authority or power. They have also been bestowed upon contest winners and citizens who have completed outstanding public service.

Persian kings wore stiff tiaras that covered their heads and had a diadem, or broad band of fabric, tied around the base. The Greeks awarded garlands—crowns made of leaves and flowers—to winners of poetry and athletic contests. Roman emperors in the 3rd century wore jeweled diadems tied at the backs of their heads with the ends hanging down. In Byzantium, emperors first wore simple broad bands of gold and later adopted bowl-shaped gold crowns decorated with jewels. Around the 15th century, French and English kings wore very elaborate circlet crowns crossed with a pair of rings at right angles topped by an orb, or sphere, surmounted by a cross. Underneath these crowns they wore soft velvet caps. Popes have traditionally worn white, helmet style crowns, or tiaras.

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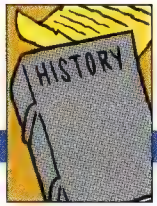
Who did Ramses II fight against to protect Egypt?



HISTORY

1. The Hittites
2. The Swiss
3. The Huns

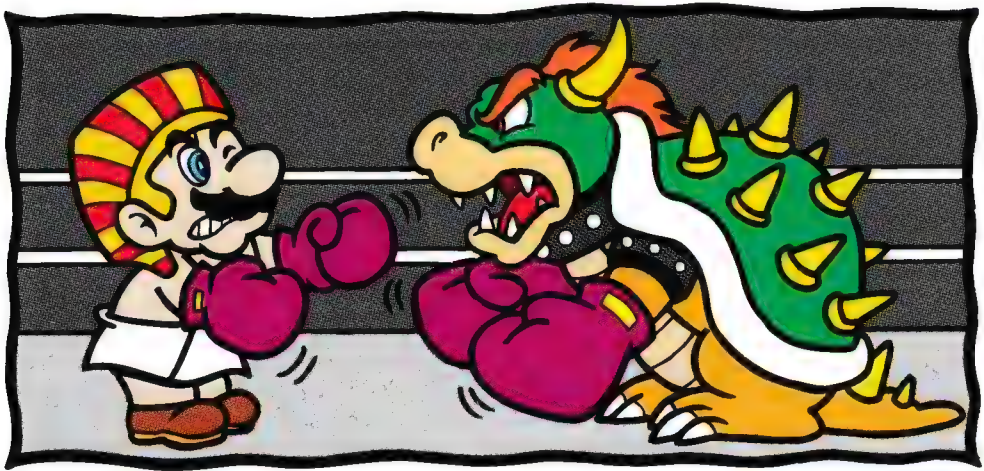


Illustration Gary Fields

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Ramses II

Ramses II replaced his father as pharaoh in 1301 B.C. He fought to protect Egypt from the Hittites.

1 Ramses fought against the Hittites to protect Egypt.

© Len Sirman

A giant statue of Ramses II at the temple of Luxor.

For 30 centuries, Egypt alternated between periods of rapid growth and periods of decline. The New Empire was a prosperous time, with powerful leaders like Ramses II, who successfully stopped the spread of the Hittites, a coalition of fierce warriors who dominated Asia Minor. Following the battle of Kadesh, Ramses II signed a peace treaty with his enemies in order to appease them.

Talented and Civilized

The Hittites are known for their accomplishments in the field of law. Their laws were much more lenient than those of other peoples of their time. Physical punishment for crimes was rare. Instead, criminals had to make amends for their crimes. Most Hittites were farmers. They grew wheat and barley, and they raised cattle and sheep. They may have been the first people to work with iron and developed advanced techniques for working with copper, lead, and silver. They used mostly stone and brick for building and lavishly decorated their massive temples, palaces, and forts.

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Who were the Texas Rangers?

HISTORY

1. Bank robbers
2. A rock band
3. Texas lawmen

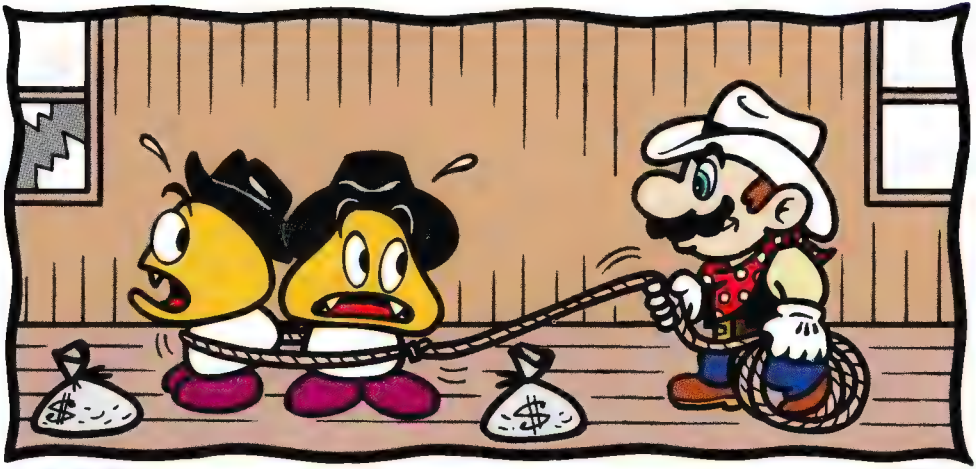

Illustration Gary Fields

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Texas Rangers

Texas Rangers protected settlers from Indian attacks in the Old West.

3 The Texas Rangers were lawmen.

© Len Sirman

Texas Ranger headquarters is in Austin, the capital of Texas.

In 1820 a group of volunteers called the Texas Rangers was established by Stephen F. Austin, an American pioneer and colonizer, to prevent attacks by Comanche and Apache Indians. By 1823, the mounted force was composed of ten men. In 1835, there were three hundred Texas Rangers. They learned tracking and combat skills and were said to "ride like Mexicans, shoot like Tennesseeans, and fight like the very devil."

In the 1870s the Texas Rangers protected settlers against raids and helped settle land disputes. By the late 19th century, they concentrated primarily on finding horse thieves and cattle rustlers.

Texas Rangers Today

Today, Texas Rangers work with the state highway patrol, helping out in emergencies. Rangers have no special uniforms or practice drills, and travel freely throughout the state to perform their duties. Most Texas Rangers travel by car, but some, like their Old West predecessors, still work on horseback.

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Where did the 1849 gold rush take place?

HISTORY

1. South Dakota
2. California
3. Iowa

Illustration Gary Fields

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The Gold Rush

The greatest gold rush in U.S. history occurred in 1849, after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the American River in northern California.

2 The 1849 gold rush took place in California.

© Len Sirman

California's population grew from about 14,000 in 1848 to 250,000 in 1852.

One day in 1848, a California man found gold in the river used to power a sawmill. News of this discovery spread rapidly and people began to rush into California to seek gold. Most of the Forty-niners, as they were called, were from the U.S., but many people also came from China, Australia, Latin America, and Europe.

Hard Work

The Forty-niners sought gold dust or flakes floating in the water, and gold nuggets lying at the bottom of streams and ancient riverbeds. Later, they dug mines and extracted rock containing veins of gold ore.

During the first five years of the gold rush, prospectors extracted 250 million dollars worth of gold from California soil. However, after months of hard work, many prospectors were poorer than when they had arrived. Once gold fever had died down, many of them settled in California and became an important part of the state's developing workforce.

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With what did the ancient Egyptians make clothing?

HISTORY

1. Rayon
2. Polyester
3. Linen

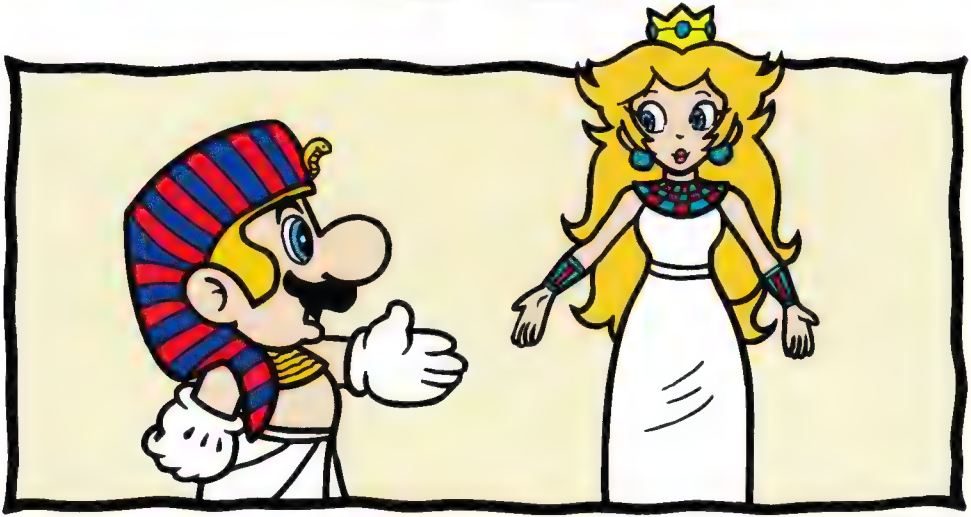

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Linen

Linen is made from the inner bark of the flax plant.

Ancient Egyptians wore clothing made from linen.

© Len Sirman

An Egyptian pharaoh in his chariot. Men often shaved their heads, while women twisted their hair into coils or wore wigs with long curls or waves. On their feet they wore leather thongs, or sandals.

Lightweight cloth, like linen, was perfect for the warm climate of ancient Egypt. Egyptian men usually wore linen loincloths wrapped around their hips and fastened at the waist with a belt. They also wore capes made of linen or animal skins. The linen was usually left undyed, so that it retained its natural off-white color. Later, Egyptians began wearing a long, pleated, skirt-like garment called a *kalasiris*. Men wore them around their waist, while women draped them over one shoulder. Workers wore short skirts, while priests and royalty wore longer, fancier garments.

Accessorizing

Fancy belts, collars, and headdresses added color. Headdresses were decorated with gold replicas of birds or snakes and set with colorful stones indicating rank. Both men and women often wore black wigs and used a dark powder called kohl to outline their eyes and give them protection from the sun. They wore leather sandals on their feet.

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What event marked the beginning of the French Revolution?

HISTORY

1. The storming of the Bastille
2. The coronation of Napoleon
3. The death of Louis XVI

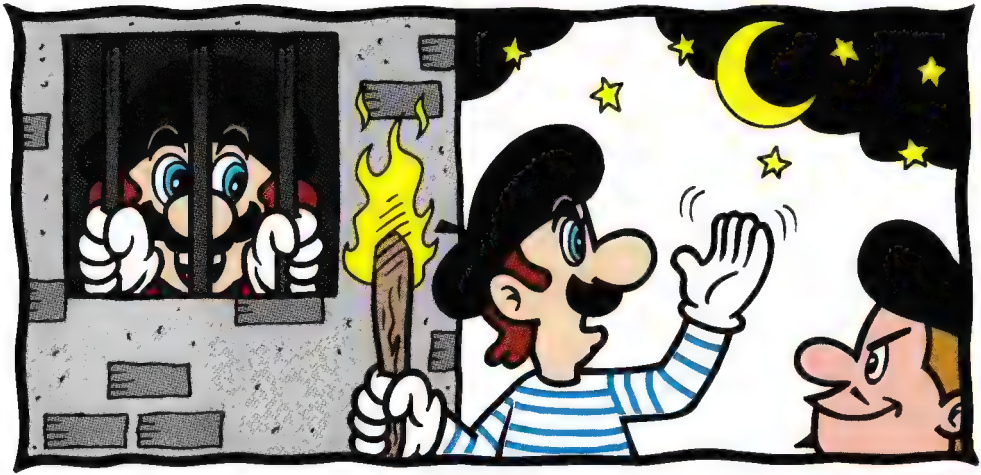

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1995 Nintendo

The French Revolution

The Bastille prison was stormed by revolutionaries who wanted the weapons that were safeguarded there. The violent Revolution permanently changed French government and society.

1 The French Revolution began with the storming of the Bastille prison in Paris.

© Explorer Archives

One of the results of the French Revolution was the abolition (banning) of the king's divine right to rule.

In 1789, French king Louis XVI called the States General together to discuss their grievances, or complaints. The States General were the elected representatives of the nobility, the clergy, and the rest of French society. There was much hope for political progress at the time. However, changes were not happening fast enough for the middle and peasant classes. The king was unresponsive and even talked of collecting more taxes.

Bastille Day

In 1789, the representatives of the States General decided to choose another form of government. On July 14, the people of Paris stormed the Bastille prison to get at the weapons stored inside. The French Revolution had begun. Today, July 14, Bastille Day, is a national holiday in France.

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When did the Industrial Revolution begin?

HISTORY

1. In 1760, in England
2. In 1776, in the United States
3. In 1865, just after the Civil War

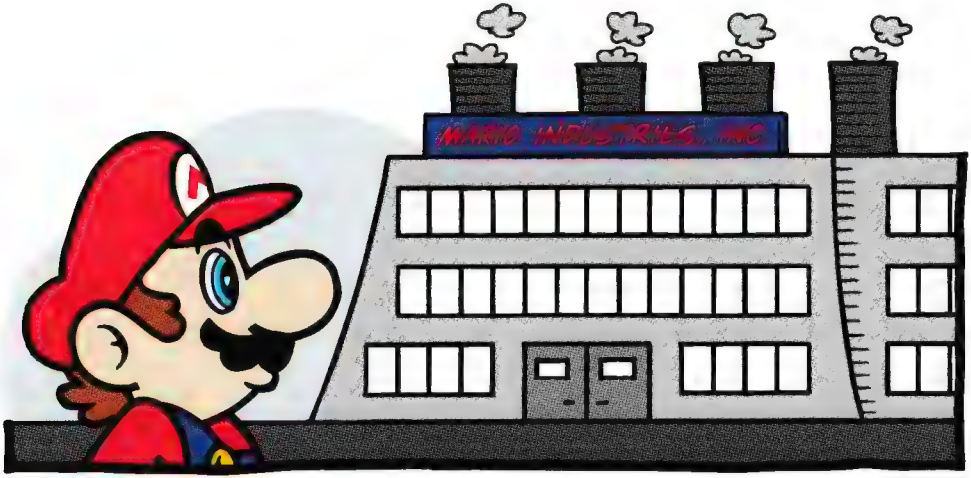

Illustration Gary Fields

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Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution describes the change from a rural economy based on handmade goods to one based on machines and industrialization.

1 The Industrial Revolution began in 1760, in England.

© Explorer

During the early days of industrialization metalworkers toiled for 14 hours per day, and some less fortunate children began working at eight years of age.

18th-century Britain was a big trading center with abundant resources and a social structure which encouraged upward mobility and the exchange of knowledge.

However, it could not feed its exploding population, so farmers had to learn better ways of growing crops. This marked the start of the Industrial Revolution. The population increase also created a greater demand for goods, so industries such as the weaving industry—first in Great Britain and later in the United States—became more mechanized to increase production.

Machine Age

Machines such as the steam engine were invented to produce goods, transportation was developed to carry them and banking services were established to handle the profits.

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What is our alphabet called?

HISTORY

1. The Greek alphabet
2. The Roman alphabet
3. The English alphabet

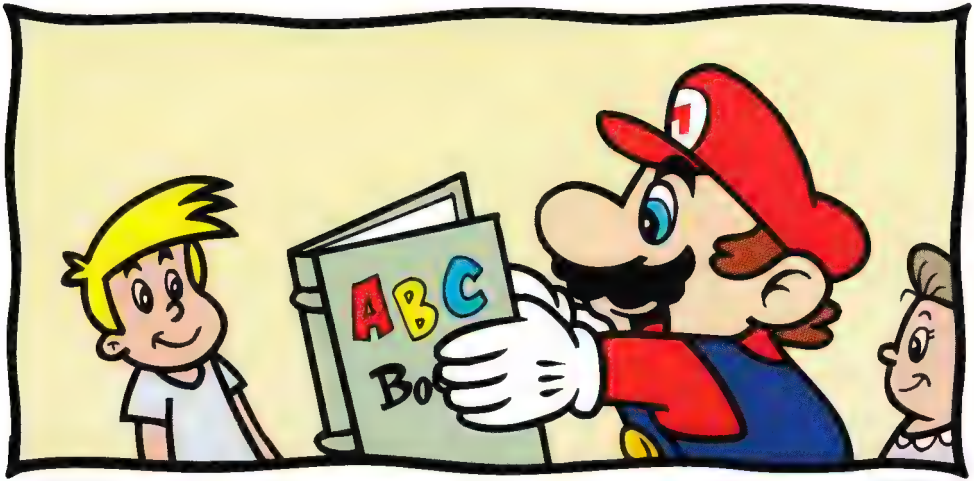

Illustration Gary Fields

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Alphabet

Dozens of tongues were spoken across the Roman Empire, but in the west Latin was spoken and written for international communication, government, and trade.

Our alphabet, the Roman alphabet, is about 2,500 years old.

© Superstock

Young children become familiar with our alphabet in their daily surroundings and especially at school.

The Romans introduced writing to northern Europe, and their alphabet is still used in all of western Europe. There were only 22 letters in this alphabet in ancient times (I and J were not distinguished, nor were U and V; W and Y did not exist) but it grew to have the 26 letters we know today.

Alphabets develop when people create a sign that corresponds to a sound, but most alphabetically written languages are not spelled the way they sound. This probably happens because pronunciation changes over time, but spelling stays the same. For example, the spelling of the English word "knight" reflects the pronunciation of an earlier time period.

Roman Numerals

Unlike the Arabic numbers we use today, Roman numerals are written as strings of symbols to be added together, with I for 1, V for 5, X for 10, C for 100, and so on.

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Who were the Zapotecs?

HISTORY

1. An ancient Mexican people
2. A company of electrical engineers
3. Medieval Spanish shoemakers

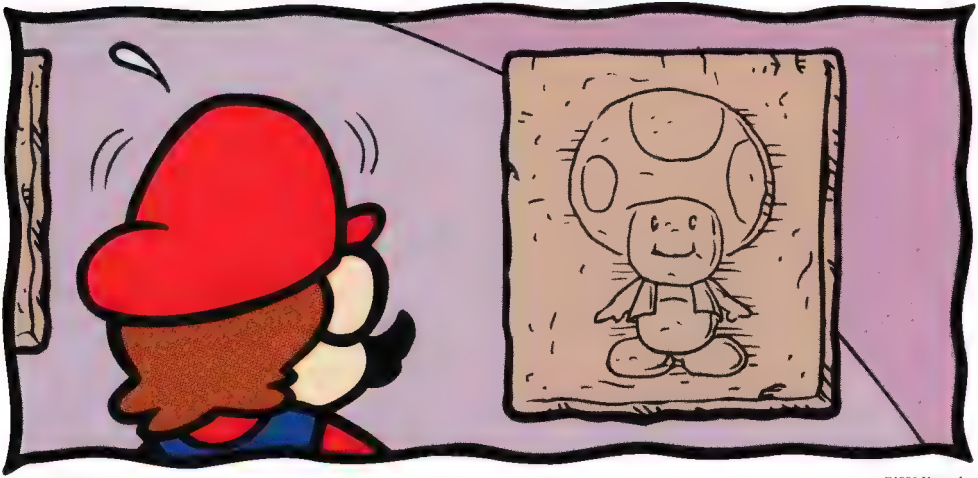

Illustration: Gary Fields

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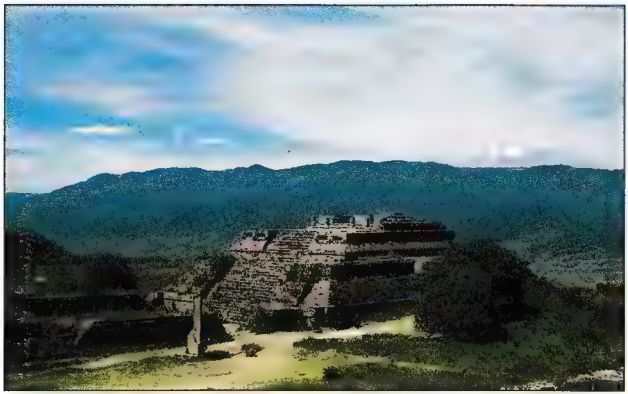
Zapotecs

The Zapotecs are known to have been great artists, particularly in bas relief, a sculpture-like type of art in which figures protrude from a background.

The Zapotecs were a Indian population living in Oaxaca in southern Mexico.



© Parra-Bordas / Dias

Monte Albán flourished for a millennium from around 500 B.C. to 500 A.D., when it may have had a population of about 25,000. Thereafter it declined for unknown reasons.

Monte Albán is in ruins now, but in ancient times it was the center of the Zapotec civilization of Mexico. It is located on a high ridge overlooking the Oaxaca Valley and is actually an artificially flattened hilltop site with a 55-acre (22-hectare) central plaza, joining two major platforms to the north and south. The platforms are surrounded by numerous terraces and palaces. There are also pyramids, temples, underground passages, an observatory, and a ball court.

Artistic Culture

Many aspects of Monte Albán indicate that the Zapotecs were a powerful and wealthy civilization. Their vaulted and frescoed tombs are some of the most elaborate in the western hemisphere. Today the Zapotec religion is Roman Catholic, but belief in pagan spirits, rituals, and myths still exists to some extent in their culture, intermingled with Christianity.

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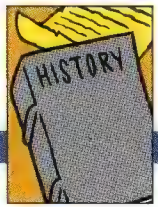
What is the Maginot line?



HISTORY

1. An elaborate defensive barrier in France
2. A line used in measuring longitude
3. One of the lines in your palm

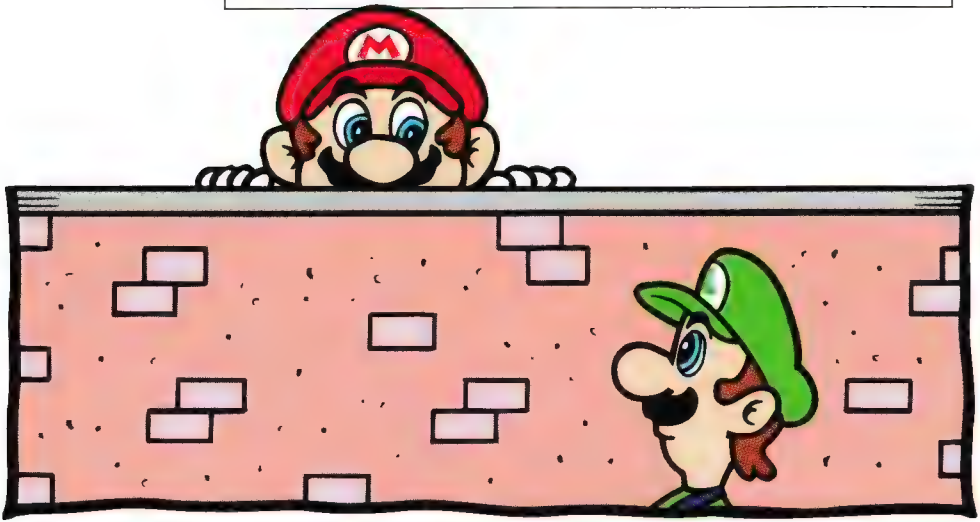


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Maginot Line

André Maginot was France's minister of war from 1929 to 1931 and was the principal creator of this elaborate defensive barrier in northeast France.

1 The Maginot line was built in France in the 1930s as a permanent defense against German attack.

© Collection Viollet

The Maginot line did not protect France from invasion by the Germans, who eventually came to the end of the line and simply went around it.

This modern fortification was considered to be a great advance from old defense measures in that it was not built in a circle, but rather as a long line. Its concrete was thicker than anything known up to the time period and its guns were heavier. It also had air-conditioned areas for the troops, and was usually referred to as being more comfortable than a modern city. There were recreation areas, living quarters, supply storehouses, and underground rail lines connecting various portions of the line. Many elaborate strongpoints had been established, capable of being supported by troops moved underground by rail.

Crossing the Line

Unfortunately, the line covered the French-German border but not the French-Belgian. In May 1940, during World War II, the Germans reached the end of the Maginot line in Sedan, France, went around it, and proceeded to attack France.

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What was the order of the Golden Fleece?

HISTORY

1. The big sheep came first, the smaller ones followed
2. An order of knighthood founded in 1430
3. The emigration to California in 1849

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Chivalric Orders

In the Middle Ages, knights belonged to fraternities that were both military and religious in nature. These exclusive clubs were called "orders".

The order of the Golden Fleece was an order of knighthood founded in 1430.

© D.R.

Philip II of Spain inherited the title of grand master from his father Charles V with the Spanish throne. Today the grand master is Juan Carlos I of Spain.

Philip III the Good, the French duke of Burgundy, founded the order of the Golden Fleece in 1430 in Bruges, Flanders, to commemorate his wedding there to Isabella of Portugal. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Andrew, and had an exclusive membership.

Rules of the Order

The order's purpose was to defend the Roman Catholic religion, uphold the chivalrous rules and customs of medieval knighthood, and settle all disputes between knights. The members originally had the right to trial by their fellow members on charges of rebellion, political disloyalty, or beliefs contrary to the Roman Catholic doctrine. Through a series of royal marriages, the order is also associated with Spain, where the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V granted it exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed by its members.

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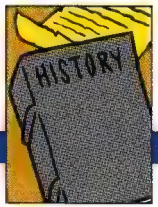
What is an orator?



HISTORY

1. An audience member
2. A persuasive public speaker
3. A dental device

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Orator

The orator's purpose is to persuade his or her listeners. The tradition of oratory as we know it began in ancient Greece.

2 An orator is a persuasive public speaker.

© Édimédia

Robespierre was a great orator during the French Revolution (1789-1794). He was nicknamed "the Untouchable" because he held such forceful convictions.

Many politicians are noted for their ability to influence the opinions of voters. They win support through reasoned argument that expresses the fears, hopes, and attitudes of their audiences. The reasoning they use is known as rhetoric, and the dramatic delivery of their ideas is known as oratory. From the time of the ancient Greeks to the present day, orators have often been political, religious, and military leaders, because the ability to persuade people brings power.

Great Persuaders

Some noted orators throughout history are the Roman Cicero, the early Christian Apostle Paul, Reformation leader Martin Luther, Nazi leader Adolf Hitler (1920s-1940s), and civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. These great public speakers used the power of oratory to spur people to action and to change social and political standards.

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What is the Alhambra?

HISTORY

1. A Moorish palace in Spain
2. A mountain in Colorado
3. A painting by Picasso

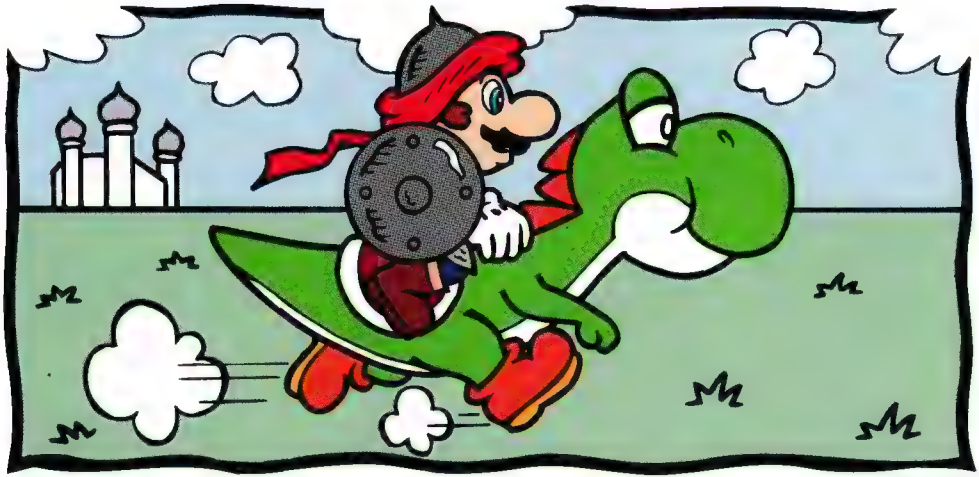

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Alhambra

The Alhambra, a palace of the Moorish monarchs of Granada, Spain, was begun in 1238 and completed in 1358.

1 The Alhambra is a Moorish palace in Spain.

© Len Sirman

When the Arabs were forced out of Europe in 1492, they left behind the Alhambra, a magnificent monument to Moorish architecture in Spain.

The Moors, the old name for Arab Muslims, conquered territories from India to Spain in the 7th and 8th centuries. During that time, they spread their language, sciences, religion, and architecture into other lands. Granada, in Spain, is the site of the medieval Alhambra palace, the most famous example of Moorish architecture in Europe.

Moorish Treasure

The Alhambra is an immense and beautifully-decorated structure. Its name means "the red" in Arabic, which may refer to the color of the sun-dried tapia, bricks made of fine gravel and clay that line the outer walls. It has survived many disasters, including war and earthquake. Renovation of the palace began in 1828 and has continued to this day. Much of the Alhambra is open to visitors.

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What were vassals in the Middle Ages?

HISTORY

1. Leather pouches for carrying water
2. Tall desks where monks copied the Bible
3. Men who served lords in the feudal system

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Vassals

The feudal system was a complex social structure in medieval Europe. Much of the system was based on mutual obligation—that is, an agreement between two people to provide certain services to each other.

Vassals were men who served lords in the medieval feudal system.

© Edimédia

Any violation of the feudal bond was considered a crime. Many vassals remained in service to their lords throughout their entire lives and then passed their fiefs on to their sons.

Such agreements were made between lords and vassals. Lords provided land and protection to their vassals. In return, vassals owed fealty, or loyalty, to their lords. They also had to provide military services and "incidents," a form of payment for living on the fief—their portion of the lord's land. If a vassal had enough money, he could pay a fee instead of doing military service, and could also pay to leave his lord and his fief.

Social Change

The feudal system was based on an agricultural, or farm-centered, economy. As the economy changed to a manufacturing economy after the Renaissance (14th-17th centuries), the feudal system gave way to the merchant class and guilds, which were binding agreements among tradesmen and craftsmen.

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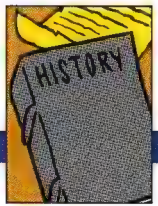
Who was Booker T. Washington?



HISTORY

1. An African-American author and educator
2. George Washington's father
3. The first settler in the state of Washington

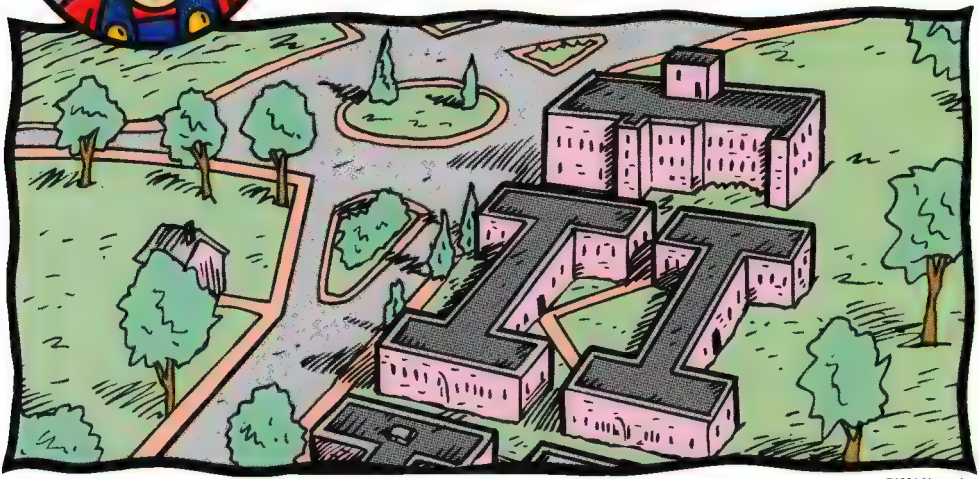


Illustration Gary Fields

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Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington (1856-1915) realized the importance of education for all African-Americans. He became a teacher and later organized what is now Tuskegee University.

1 Booker T. Washington was an African-American author and educator.

© Booker T. Washington National Monument

Booker T. Washington was an African-American educator and author.

Booker T. Washington was born into slavery. He was freed along with all slaves when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863. Because he had to help support his family, he did not begin his education until 1872. Washington thought learning was so important that he became a teacher himself. During his lifetime he authored several books and headed what is now Tuskegee University in Alabama. Tuskegee, founded as a teaching and industrial institute for African-Americans, became an important center for industrial and agricultural training.

Self Support

Booker T. Washington felt that eliminating economic differences between African-Americans and whites would bring them closer together. Though his views were considered controversial, he has been greatly honored for his work.

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What is chronology?

HISTORY

1. The science of watch-making
2. A method of measuring time and recording the order of events
3. The study of chronically ill people

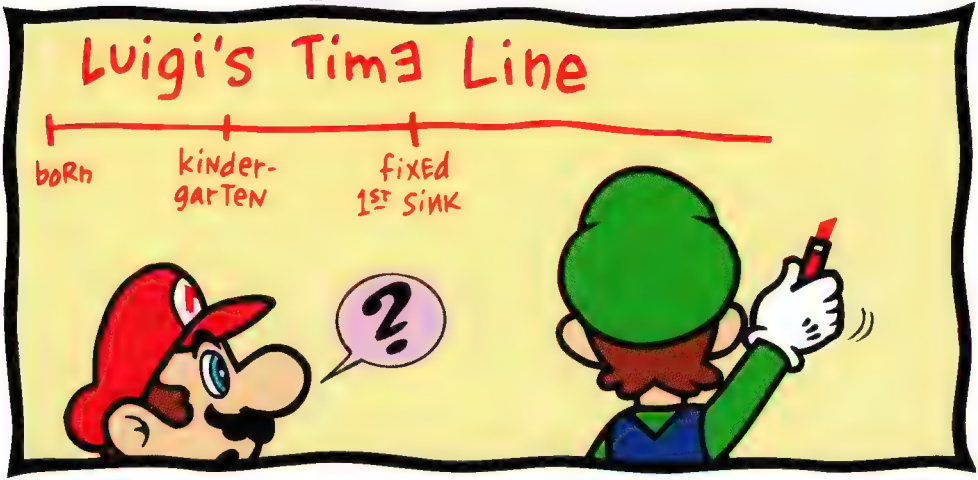

Illustration Gary Fields

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Chronology

By placing major historical and scientific events in chronological order, we can study the evolution of humankind, society, and the physical universe.

Chronology is a method of measuring time and recording the order of events.

© Charmet / Explorer

It is interesting to compare the calendars of different civilizations and cultures.

Chronologists generally express a sequence of events on a time-line. Geologists, who study the history of our physical planet, use scientific chronology to try to determine how old Earth is. Astronomers, who study the solar system, use scientific chronology to estimate the age of the stars. Paleontologists, who study ancient life forms, like dinosaurs, use scientific chronology to determine the age of fossilized plant and animal remains.

Time After Time

Many civilizations have invented their own calendars and techniques for recording history. These are what some historical chronologists study. In ancient Rome, the emperor Julius Caesar introduced the Julian calendar, which divided the year into 12 months and 365 days. This was similar to the Gregorian calendar, which we use today. Some cultures, like Muslims and Jews, measure time on a lunar calendar.

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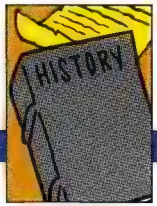
What are archives?



HISTORY

1. Supports for the arches above doorways
2. A collection of organized historical documents and records
3. A new type of low-calorie lettuce

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Archives

Archives are records of our past. You'll find them in libraries, museums, schools, churches, city halls, and other places.

2 Archives are a collection of organized historical documents and records.

© Ch. Pinheira / Diaf

This is the National Archives Museum in Paris, France. The National Archives of the United States are in Washington, D.C. Do you know of other archives?

The word archives actually describes two things: a body of records and the place where those records are kept. Archives of one kind or another have existed since ancient times.

Important Records

Think of all the paperwork we see in our everyday lives. Archivists help us manage those records by practicing what is called records control. They collect and manage a variety of historical, business, institutional, public and private documents, and other materials. Archivists may specialize in a particular period in history, or in a specific kind of record. They help decide which materials need to be kept, how to preserve them—keep them safe from damage or deterioration—and how long we should keep them. Today's archivists also handle video, audio and computer records.

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Who was Alexander the Great?

HISTORY

1. The brother of Catherine the Great
2. The King of Macedonia
3. The first great professional boxer

Illustration: Gary Fields

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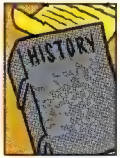
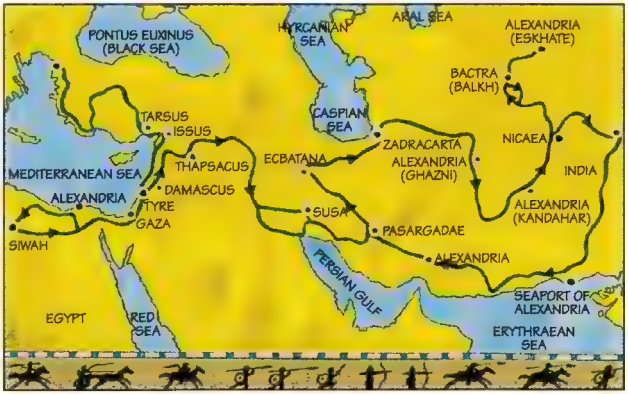
Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) became King of Macedonia at twenty years of age. He conquered an enormous empire and learned much about Oriental culture.

2 Alexander the Great was the King of Macedonia and the conqueror of a huge empire.





© Y. Tabarés

Alexander the Great's empire extended from Europe to the Middle East and much of Asia. It lasted until his death.

Alexander the Great was King of Macedonia, an ancient kingdom in Southeastern Europe. Aristotle, a famous Greek philosopher and scientist was one of his teachers. Aristotle encouraged Alexander's interest in philosophy, science, literature, logic, and medicine.

World Conqueror

Alexander the Great was considered to be a military genius. He could be harsh and he valued discipline. He celebrated his first victories when he was only sixteen years of age, and he went on to conquer a vast empire stretching into Europe, the Middle East, and much of Asia.

Alexander the Great was very interested in the different cultures he encountered and sometimes adopted new customs. Because of the existence of Alexander the Great's empire, people of many lands learned about each other's cultures.

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What is an armistice?

HISTORY

1. A tax on luxury items
2. A large volunteer army
3. A temporary agreement to stop a war

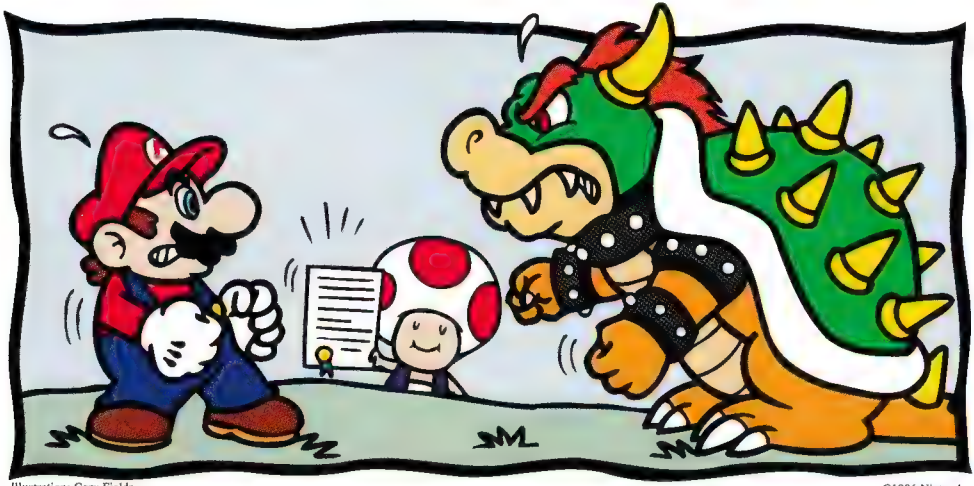

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Armistice

An armistice is not the same as the end of a war. It is instead a kind of "cease-fire" signed by military leaders.

An armistice is an agreement by warring nations to temporarily stop fighting.

© Roger / Viollet

Sometimes military leaders meet to discuss the terms of an armistice.

After Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo in 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. This was the start of World War I, also known as the Great War, which grew to involve most countries of the world. It resulted from the mounting international tension caused by colonial and economic rivalries, the formation of hostile alliances, arms races, and political discontent.

World War I ended in an armistice 4 years, 3 months, and 14 days after it began.

Veteran's Day

One year after peace had been restored, U.S. president Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 to be Armistice Day, in honor of the Allied soldiers who lost their lives in the war. In 1954, the holiday's name was changed to Veteran's Day, to honor all people who had served in the military.

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What is D-Day?

HISTORY

1. A military term designating a specific day and time
2. The first day of a war
3. A day to honor congressional delegates

Illustration Gary Fields

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D-Day

One of history's most famous D-Days occurred on June 6, 1944 when the Allied forces in World War II invaded Western Europe. By July 1, 1944, about one million troops had landed in the Normandy region of France.

D-Day is a term meaning the specific day and time an event, such as an attack, will take place.

© F.P.G. / Explorer

The landing of Allied troops on the beaches of Normandy marked the final drive to free Europe from the control of the Axis nations.

World War II began when the German air force invaded Poland in 1939. The following year, German forces defeated Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France. Great Britain's Royal Air Force managed to ward off the Germans. The U.S. became involved in the war after Japanese aircraft bombed Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, then under American command.

June 6, 1944

American general Dwight D. Eisenhower oversaw the famous Allied invasion of Normandy. German forces had gained control of French rail lines, bridges, and air fields, and the British and French were not able to fight them off. In the invasion of Normandy, about 5,000 offshore Allied ships bombed German shore installations and then headed inland.

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Who was Gandhi?

HISTORY

1. A former president of South Africa
2. A Pulitzer Prize winning author
3. An Indian nationalist who advocated nonviolent revolution

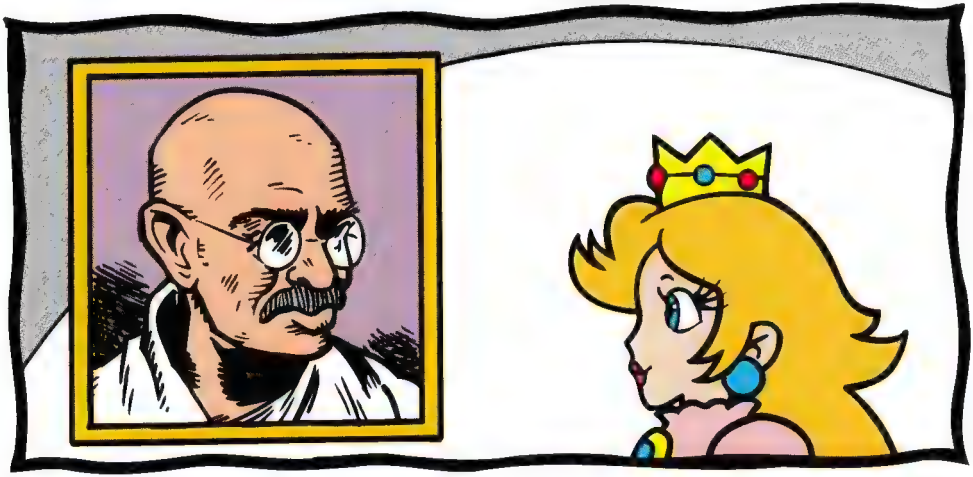

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Gandhi led the Indian people into peaceful revolt against British economic control. He demonstrated peaceful forms of protest, including prayer, public marches, and the refusal to pay British taxes.

Gandhi was an Indian nationalist who fought for his country's freedom through nonviolent revolution.

© Keystone Press Agency / Explorer

Although he was imprisoned many times during his peaceful struggle for civil liberties in South Africa and his native India, Gandhi never gave up. His teachings have inspired nonviolent protests in many countries.

Born in India, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) studied law at University College in London. After he graduated, he received a job as legal adviser to an Indian firm in South Africa. There, Gandhi began his peaceful struggle for the rights of Indians, whom others treated as inferior. During his 20 years in South Africa, Gandhi was imprisoned numerous times.

Acceptance

In 1914, the South African government accepted many of Gandhi's demands, such as recognizing Indian marriages and abolishing the poll tax for Indians. Gandhi later returned to India, where he led a peaceful campaign to end British control of his country. He was well-respected and emulated by civil rights leaders all over the world.

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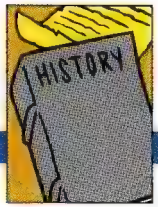
What is a Conestoga wagon?



HISTORY

1. A fancy shopping cart
2. A four-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle
3. General Motors' first station wagon

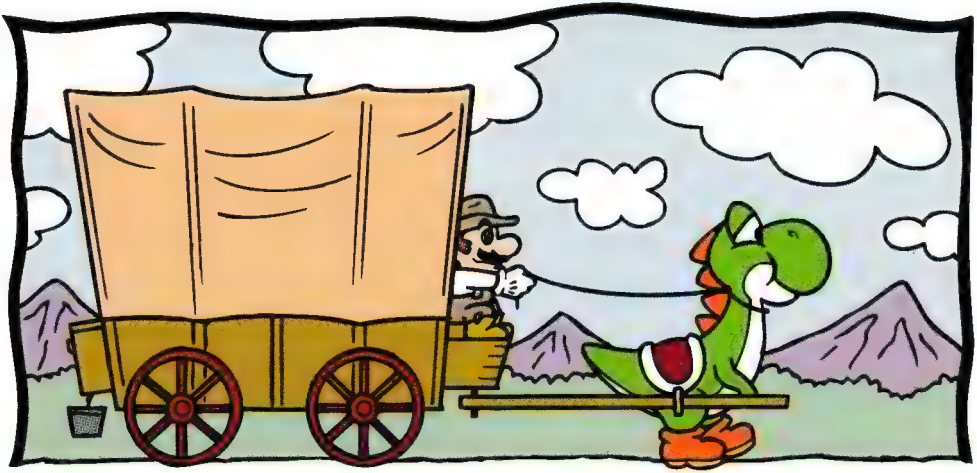


Illustration: Gary Fields

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Conestoga Wagons

Before railroads were extended into frontier regions of the United States, Conestoga wagons were the main means of transport. These wooden wagons could carry close to 7 tons of freight.

2 Conestoga wagons were four-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicles used by American settlers.

© Len Sirman

Built of wood, most Conestoga wagons had wide wheels and white canvas covers. Each wagon was pulled by as many as six horses.

Conestoga wagons were first built in Pennsylvania during the early 18th century by Native Americans of the Conestoga tribe. In the 19th century, pioneers traveling westward used a version of the Conestoga wagon called the prairie schooner.

Navigating the Prairies

Prairie schooners, lighter than the original Conestoga wagons, consisted of a regular wooden farm wagon with a tall, arched frame covered by a canvas sheet. Openings in the front and back allowed air and sunlight inside the wagon, where the passengers rode and stored their belongings.

Settlers often traveled in long wagon trains for protection. When the transcontinental railroad linking the east and west coasts was completed in the late 19th century, prairie schooners became obsolete.

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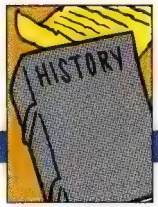
Who was Cesar Chavez?



HISTORY

1. One of the first astronauts
2. A famous poet from Argentina
3. An American labor leader

Illustration, Gary Fields

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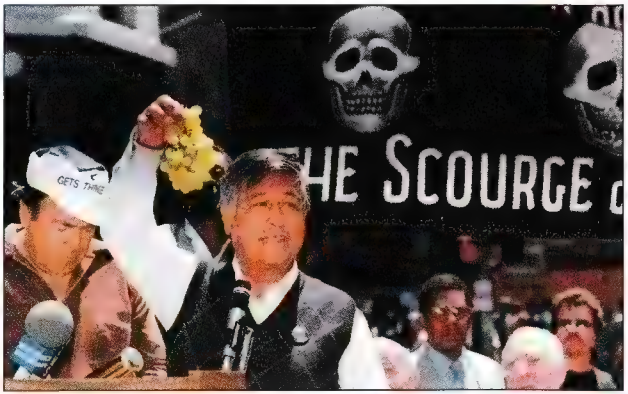
Cesar Chavez

Cesar Chavez founded the United Farm Workers (UFW), an association dedicated to improving conditions for farm workers.

3 Cesar Chavez was an American labor leader who organized a farm workers' union.



© Enzio Peterson / UPI / Bettmann

United Farm Workers leader Cesar Chavez holds up a bunch of grapes at a noon rally in Herald Square to kick off a new grape boycott. Chavez is protesting the use of toxic pesticides in the growing of table grapes.

Cesar Chavez (1927-1993) was born near Yuma, Arizona, to a family of migrant farm workers. He attended over thirty different elementary schools, following his family wherever they could find work. He left school to begin working after sixth grade. In his mid-twenties he began work for the Community Service Organization, a group which helped people register to vote and fostered community relations.

United Farm Workers

Ten years later, Chavez left this job to create the United Farm Workers (UFW). In the late 1960s, Chavez organized nationwide boycotts of California grapes, wine, and lettuce to persuade farmers to sign labor contracts with the UFW. During the 1980s, union members boycotted grapes produced by farmers who used pesticides. By 1994 the union had close to 100,000 members.

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What is a halberd?

HISTORY

1. Main deck of a ship
2. Axe-like weapon
3. Pantry for dried goods

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Halberd

Soldiers on horseback fought with halberds during the 15th and early 16th centuries. About 6 feet (1.8 m) in length, halberds were equipped with various types of blades.

A halberd is an axe-like weapon with a long staff.

© A. Wolf / Explorer

Engraved or decorated with precious gems, some halberds are true works of art.

In prehistoric times, humans attached sharpened rocks to sticks to create spears. Short spears were used as arrows, shot with wooden bows. These weapons were used mainly for hunting.

As people began warring with each other, they developed more advanced weapons. The manufacture of metal weapons began by the year 3 B.C. Metal armor replaced wooden shields and leather armor around the year 1 A.D.

The Assyrians (2000 to 612 B.C.) are believed to have introduced the sword. Skilled warriors, they also used bows and arrows, battle-axes, spears, spiked clubs, shields, and scale armor. The sword was refined and further developed by the 6th-century Vikings and later by the Arabs.

With the development of firearms (bombs and guns), swords and halberds were no longer useful in combat.

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For whom is the sandwich named?

HISTORY

1. Oscar Meyer
2. John Montagu
3. Betty Crocker

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Sandwich

People have been eating bread with sliced meat, cheese, vegetables, and other fillings for a long time. These meals weren't called "sandwiches" until the 18th century.

2 The sandwich is named for Englishman John Montagu, the 4th Earl of Sandwich.

© Lalo / Jerrican

Sandwiches are a quick and tasty meal. There are many varieties to choose from: submarines, grilled cheese, and peanut butter and jelly are only a few.

British politician John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), was an avid card player who didn't like to interrupt his games. Rather than stop for lunch, he would eat a quick meal of cold meat between two slices of bread as he played. The nickname "sandwich" caught on, and the food became fashionable in Europe.

Sandwiches were eaten long before the British Earl made them popular. European farmers gave their field hands the meat for their lunch between two slices of bread, and travelers packed the same type of preparation for the road.

International Sandwiches

People in Scandinavia eat smørrebrød, or open-faced sandwiches made with fish, sliced meats, and vegetables. The United States popularized the Reuben—a sandwich on dark bread with corned beef, Swiss cheese, sauerkraut, and Russian dressing.

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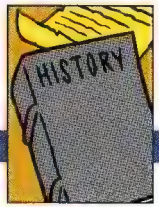
What is a lotus?



HISTORY

1. Sacred flower
2. Hindu temple
3. Desert snake

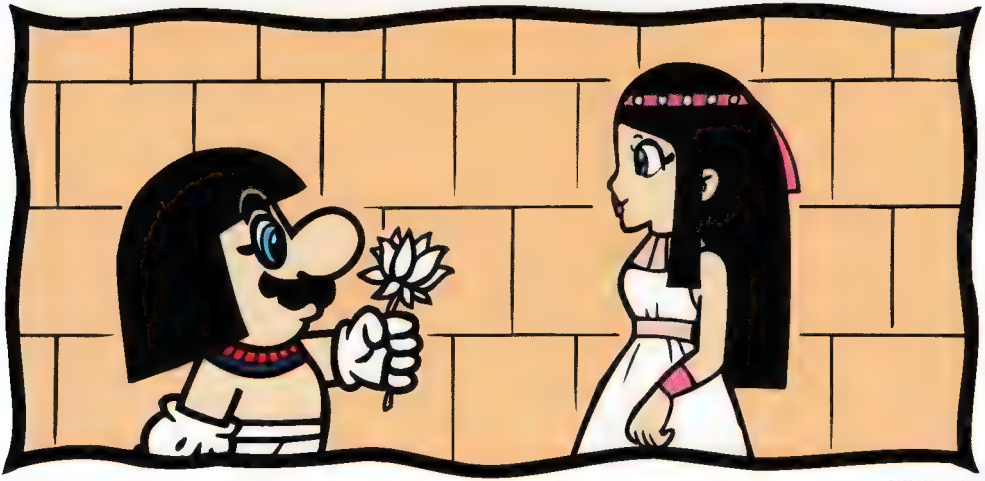


Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Lotus

Lotus is the common name for certain species of the legume family and the water lily family. The lotus was an important symbol in many ancient cultures.

1 The lotus is a flower sacred to many ancient cultures.

© S. Grandadam / Explorer

The Egyptian white lotus was the sacred flower of ancient Egypt. The pillars of ancient Egyptian temples are decorated with open or closed lotus flowers.

People in ancient times held certain objects in high esteem as religious symbols or tokens of good luck. The use of flowers and other parts of plants as national and religious symbols is known as flower symbolism.

Plants as Symbols

In ancient Egypt, the lotus was associated with the Nile River and its life-giving powers. Lotuses were also linked with Osiris, lord of the dead. The East Indian lotus is sacred to Buddhists of India, Tibet, and China. Another plant, the laurel bush, was associated with the Greek god Apollo. The olive was associated with Greek goddess Athena, and olive branches were awarded to victorious athletes at the Olympic Games. The Romans bestowed crowns of oak leaves upon outstanding generals.

According to Islamic tradition, white roses fell from the sweat of the prophet Mohammed as he ascended toward heaven.

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Who was Geronimo?

HISTORY

1. Apache leader
2. Portuguese explorer
3. King of Morocco

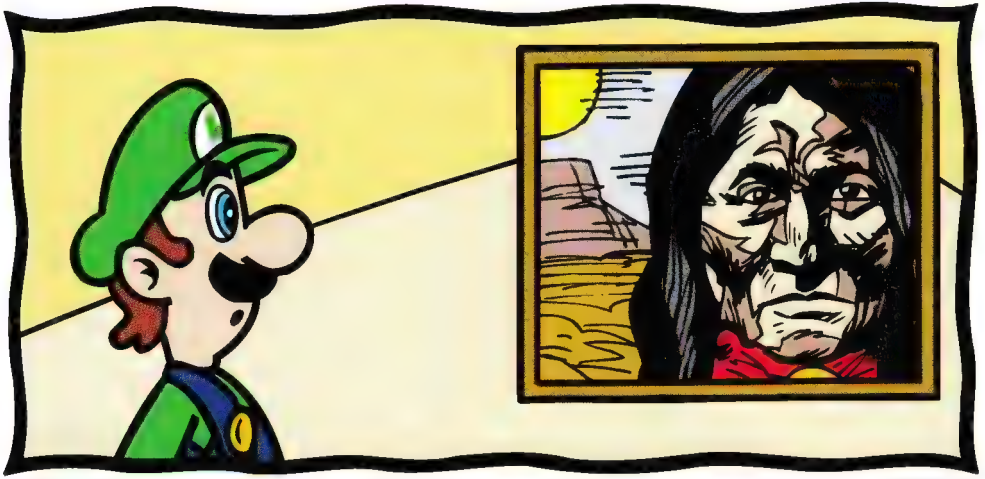

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Geronimo

For hundreds of years, the Apache Indians fought to keep their homeland in what is today the southwestern United States. Geronimo was a leader in this struggle.

1 Geronimo was an Apache leader.

© J.-L. Charmet / Explorer

Before he died, Geronimo told his story to the writer S.S. Barrett. Barrett wrote the biography Geronimo: His Own Story.

Although Geronimo (1829-1909) was not a tribal chief, he often served as a spokesperson for his brother-in-law Juh, an Apache chief. He came to be considered a leader in his own right.

In 1876, when the U.S. government moved his people to a new reservation, Geronimo fled to Mexico with a group of his followers. He was later arrested and brought back to the reservation. During the rest of the 1870s, he and Juh divided their time between living quietly on the reservation and attacking their enemies from a secret camp in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Geronimo's Struggle

Eventually, Geronimo surrendered and was moved with his people to a U.S. military fort. He became a rancher and appeared in President Theodore Roosevelt's 1905 inaugural parade.

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How many Pilgrims traveled to America on the Mayflower?

HISTORY

1. 23
2. 67
3. 102

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

The Mayflower

The Separatist Puritans—later known as the Pilgrims—set sail from England to cross the Atlantic Ocean on September 16, 1620. They arrived in the New World two months later, on November 21.

There were 102 Pilgrims on board the Mayflower.

The Mayflower voyagers depart from Spain on September 16, 1620.

Included in the Mayflower's passenger list were Separatist Puritans, hired help, and other colonists that were sent by the London businessmen who were financing the trip. The passengers received permission by King James I of England to land and settle in what is now Virginia.

The Mayflower was thrown off course and on November 21, the ship sailed around Cape Cod and dropped anchor off the site that is now Provincetown, Massachusetts.

The ship remained at anchor over the next few weeks, while several passengers left to explore Cape Cod and its surroundings and select a good place to start the colony. The remaining passengers disembarked on December 21 and founded Plymouth Colony near the head of Cape Cod.

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Who was Erik the Red?

HISTORY

1. First European to explore Greenland
2. Native American chief
3. Inventor of the cash register

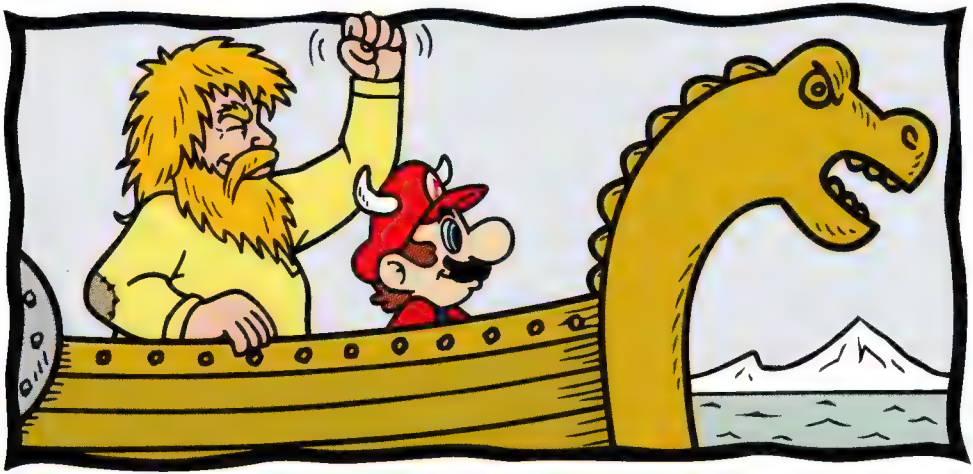

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Erik the Red

Erik Thorvaldsson earned the nickname Erik the Red because of his red hair. Born in Norway, he moved to Iceland with his family when his father was exiled for murder.

1 Erik the Red was the first European to explore Greenland.

© Bridgeman / Giraudon

During the Viking Age, bands of northern Europeans—Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians—conquered territory all over Europe. They also explored and colonized many uninhabited islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

Erik the Red (about 950-1001) was a Viking, or person of Nordic descent who traveled widely during the Viking Age. This was a period of Scandinavian expansion that occurred from about 800 to 1100 A.D. The Vikings made important contributions to Scandinavian art, literature, and languages.

In 980-981, Erik decided to explore land west of Iceland sighted by one of his friends. The course Erik followed brought him to an island that he named Greenland. When he returned to Iceland, Erik persuaded many of his friends and relatives to go to Greenland with him to form a new colony. He and his party founded two settlements on Greenland's western coast in about 985. One was named Brattahlid, and the other was near what is now the city of Nuuk.

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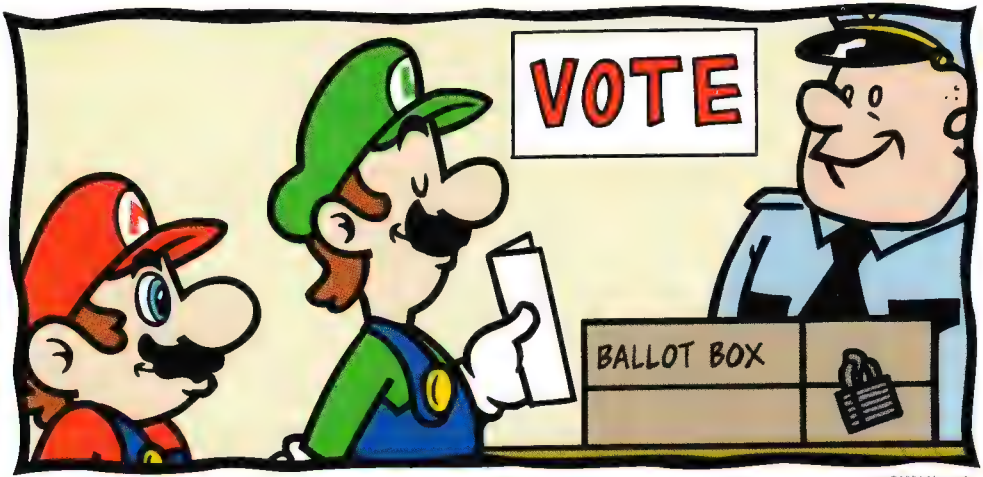
Which nation had the first democracy?

HISTORY

1. United States
2. Greece
3. Australia



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Democracy

The word democracy comes from two Greek words: *demos*, meaning people, and *kratos*, meaning power. Democracy gives power to the people!

2 The democratic system of government began in ancient Greece.

© F. Jalain / Explorer

The U.S. isn't the world's only democracy. In France, for example, people cast their votes for political candidates at local polling places.

In a democracy, every citizen has the right to express his or her opinion about decisions that affect the entire community. They do this by voting. People vote to elect candidates for political office, and to decide public policy, such as whether or not to build a new town library. In the United States, all citizens 18 years old or older may vote in national and local elections. Federal Election Day is in November. Local elections may be held at any time.

Democratic Ideals

The idea of democracy is to give all citizens an equal voice in government. Every adult, rich or poor, has one vote which counts the same as every other vote. The ancient Greeks voted simply by raising their hands in favor the decisions they supported, like you probably do in your class at school. Today, formal voting is done by secret ballot so voters can cast their votes and keep their decisions private.

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Who is Shirley Chisholm?

HISTORY

1. Singer who entertained at Bill Clinton's inauguration
2. Founder of Dance Theater of Harlem
3. First black congresswoman

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Shirley Chisholm

Not only was Shirley Chisholm the first black woman in Congress, she was also the first black American to seek a presidential nomination.

3 Shirley Chisholm is the first black woman to be elected to the U.S. Congress.

© Bettmann

January 3, 1969: Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman to be elected to Congress prepares to attend the opening session of the 91st Congress. Her husband, Conrad, pins a corsage on her.

Shirley Chisholm (1924-) was born in Brooklyn, New York. Chisholm, an excellent student, planned to become a teacher after college. In the 1940s, teaching was one of the few professions open to women.

The lack of opportunities for women, especially black women, bothered Chisholm. She saw politics as a way to change things. After joining a local Democratic group, she ran for office. In 1964, she was the only woman elected to the New York State Assembly. In 1968 she ran for Congress, and became the first black woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where she stayed for 14 years. In 1972, the prominent congresswoman became a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Though she didn't win, her campaign made history. She became the first black person to seek presidential nomination.

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Who was Lawrence of Arabia?

HISTORY

1. A British army colonel
2. Founder of OPEC
3. The first Arab shiek

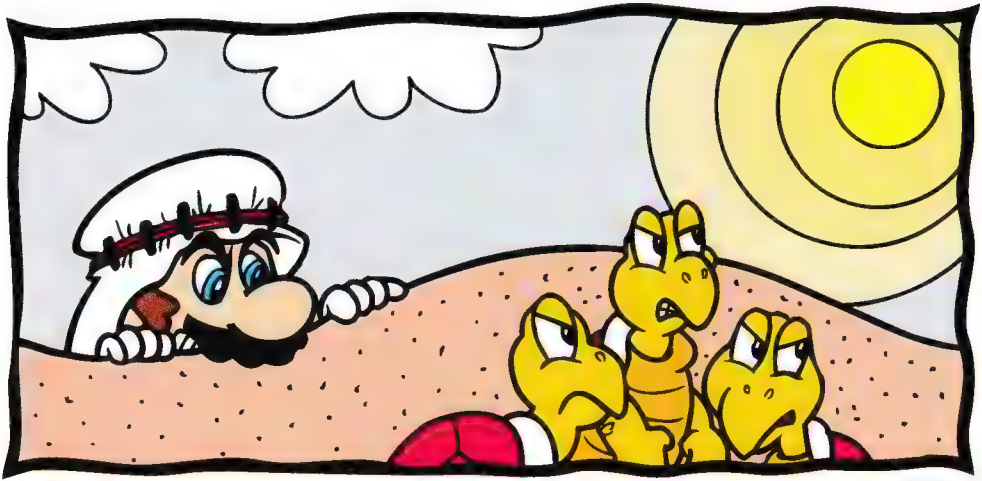

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Lawrence of Arabia

Colonel T.E. Lawrence (1888-1935) led the Arab revolt against the Turks from 1916 to 1918.

1 Lawrence of Arabia was a British army colonel in World War I.

© Len Sirman

T.E. Lawrence, better known as Lawrence of Arabia, gained the trust of the Arabs by adapting to their way of life. While fighting in the desert, he often wore Bedouin robes. Sometimes he wore a Bedouin headdress with his British Army uniform.

Thomas Edward Lawrence wasn't an outstanding student, but he loved to read about the Crusades—medieval wars between Christians and Muslims.

Unlikely Hero

When World War I began in 1914, Lawrence was considered too short for combat duty. Instead, he took a job in military intelligence in Cairo, Egypt.

In Europe, England was fighting Germany. In the Middle East, Turkey, a German ally, was fighting the Arabs. That put England and the Arabs on the same side. Lawrence went into the desert to join them and help them organize a fighting force. He had no combat experience, but his knowledge of military history and Arab culture proved even more valuable. His strategy of surprise attacks helped the Arabs defeat the Turks.

After the War

When Lawrence retired from the army he wrote *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom* about his time in the desert.

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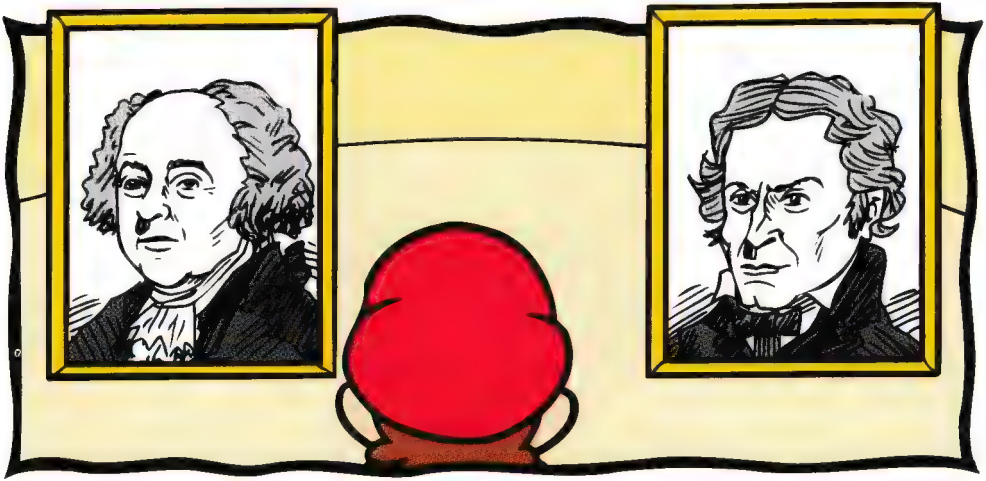
Which two U.S. presidents were father and son?

HISTORY

1. John and John Quincy Adams
2. William Henry and Benjamin Harrison
3. Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Illustration, Gary Fields

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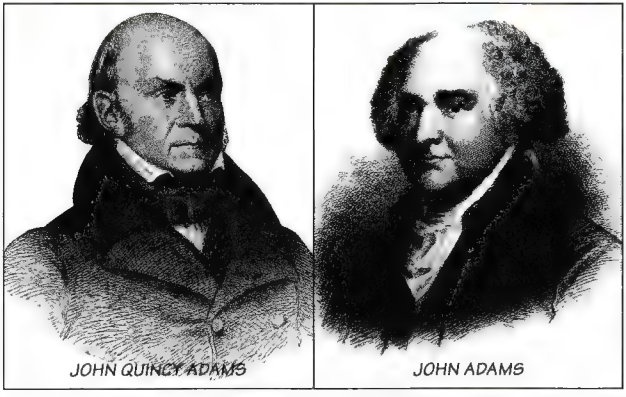
U.S. Presidents

John and John Quincy Adams were the only father and son to be U.S. presidents. William Henry and Benjamin Harrison were grandfather and grandson. The Roosevelts were distant cousins.

1 John Adams and John Quincy Adams were father and son.



© North Wind Picture Archives (John Adams)

Can you see a family resemblance between these two former presidents?

John Adams, second president of the United States, was born in Massachusetts in 1735. He was made a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, and with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson formed a committee to write the Declaration of Independence. After the Revolutionary War, Adams was sent to sign a peace treaty with England. He was George Washington's vice president, and was elected president in 1797.

Like Father, Like Son

Like his father, John Quincy Adams was a lawyer. He also was a career politician. As president James Monroe's secretary of state, John Quincy Adams led the efforts to acquire Florida from Spain and to arrange with England for joint occupation of Oregon territory. As our sixth president, elected in 1825, John Quincy Adams helped link the growing U.S. with roadways and canals.

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When Vasco da Gama left Portugal, which way did he sail?

HISTORY

1. Around the Cape of Good Hope to India
2. Through the Strait of Gibraltar to Syria
3. Through the Panama Canal to Ecuador

Illustration Gary Fields

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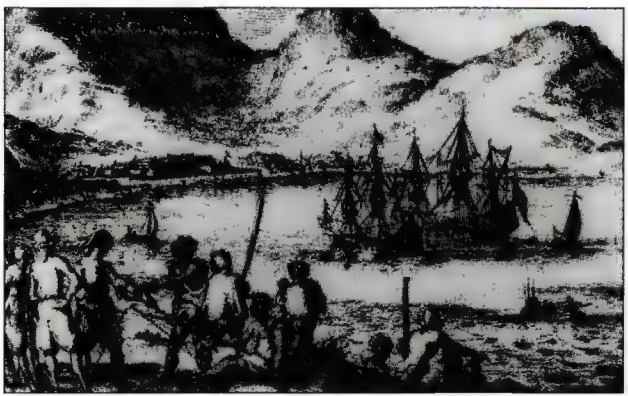
Vasco da Gama

Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama was the first to chart a trade route from Europe to India.

1 Vasco da Gama sailed from Portugal around the Cape of Good Hope to India.



© Len Sirman

In 1499, Vasco da Gama and his expedition returned to Portugal with spices and precious stones from Asia. The route he found opened new trading opportunities between Europe and Asia.

In 1492, the king and queen of Spain sent Christopher Columbus east from Europe to find a route to India. He never made it as far as Asia, but he found North America and many Caribbean islands.

Five years later, Europeans were still eager to find a sea route to Asia. This time, the king of Portugal, Manuel I, sent Vasco da Gama west from Europe to find a route. In July 1497, da Gama set sail from Lisbon, Portugal's capital, with a fleet of four ships.

Uncharted Territory

Before da Gama, another Portuguese expedition had gone as far as the Cape of Good Hope, near Capetown on the southern coast of Africa. Da Gama followed their route down the west coast of Africa. Then he continued around the Cape of Good Hope to Africa's east coast. From there, he cut across the Indian Ocean and landed at Kozhikode, India, almost one year after he left Portugal.

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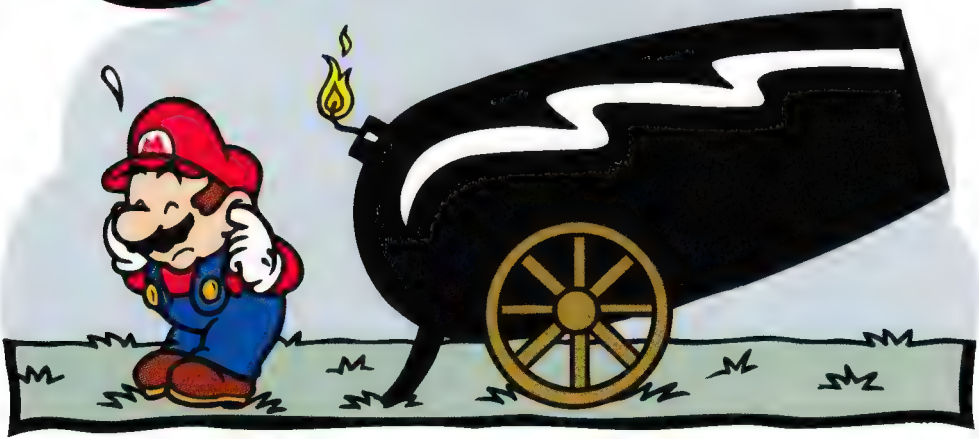
When were the first firearms used?

HISTORY

1. The Middle Ages
2. The 1800s
3. World War I



Illustration, Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Firearms

Gunpowder was invented in China, but Europeans were the first to use it for weapons. The first hand-held firearms were used in Europe around 1370.

1 Firearms were first used in warfare during the Middle Ages.

© B. Barber / Dnaf

In modern armies all over the world, soldiers are armed with rifles or automatic weapons.

Before the Middle Ages, most battles centered on hand-to-hand combat. Catapults were used to bombard enemies from a distance, and archers with bows and arrows could shoot at enemies from far away, but in the end most of the fighting was done with knives, swords, and other weapons that had to be used at close range. The development of firearms changed all that.

Every Soldier's Weapon

Medieval archers were highly skilled and very valuable to an army. They had to be strong and to shoot accurately. Most ordinary soldiers couldn't shoot well enough to handle a bow in battle. Guns were different. Most soldiers could be trained to handle one, allowing for attack from a distance. Even so, bows and arrows were still used in medieval warfare because early guns didn't shoot very far. An archer had a longer range.

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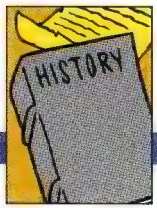
Who was the heaviest president?



HISTORY

1. Bill Clinton
2. William Howard Taft
3. Woodrow Wilson

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

William Howard Taft

Taft was the only man to serve as president and chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2 When he was our 27th president, William Howard Taft weighed 332 pounds.

© Bettmann

William Howard Taft, (1857-1930) President of the United States and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

William Howard Taft (1857-1930) was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. As a boy, he loved to play baseball (second base was his position). After attending college and law school, he worked for the county prosecutor's office. He dreamed of becoming a Supreme Court justice. In Ohio, Taft was known in political circles. He was appointed to federal posts by presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. In 1909, he succeeded his friend Roosevelt as president.

Dreams Realized

Taft wasn't happy as president. Under the pressure, his weight ballooned to 332 pounds. Reportedly, he was so big he got stuck in the White House bathtub! He served only one term. After his presidency, Taft became a law professor at Yale University. Then in 1921, he realized his dream when president Warren G. Harding appointed him to the Supreme Court. Taft served as chief justice until his death in 1930.

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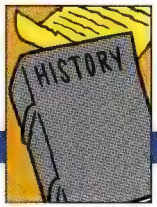
Who was Charles de Gaulle?



HISTORY

1. Former president of France
2. First prime minister of Canada
3. A Belgian explorer

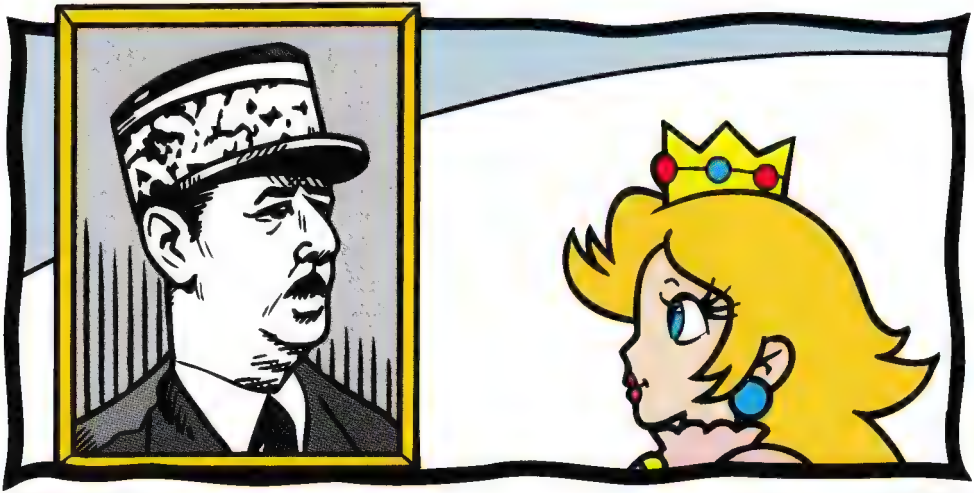


Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Charles de Gaulle

At one time, de Gaulle was tried for treason against France and sentenced to death. He later became president of the country!

1 Charles de Gaulle was president of France from 1958 to 1969.

© Gamma

Charles de Gaulle was not the most popular French leader, but he was one of the best known. He was president of France from 1958 to 1969.

People disliked de Gaulle's politics, and even his personality, but he was fiercely devoted to France.

Military Man

Charles de Gaulle (1890-1970) was a French army general during World War II. When Germany invaded France and the French signed a truce with the Germans, de Gaulle objected. He tried to take control of the army to continue the fight. For this treason, he was sentenced to death. He fled to England, where he worked with the Resistance, an underground group that fought German forces occupying France.

Political Leader

After the war, in 1946, the French recognized de Gaulle's patriotism and appointed him president, but after arguments with legislators he resigned. In 1958, de Gaulle was again named president. He held office for eleven years, began a system of elective government and granted independence to the French colony of Algeria.

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What is the address of the White House?

HISTORY

1. 1313 Mockingbird Lane
2. 10 Downing Street
3. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

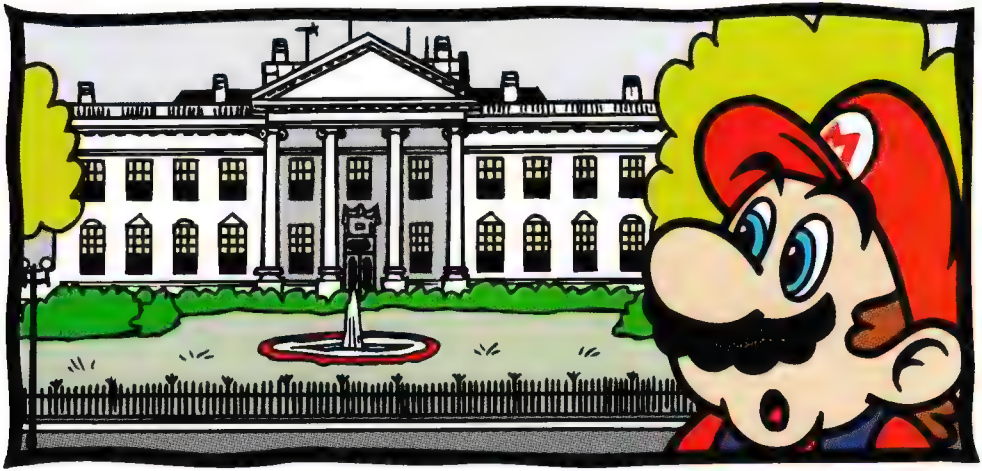

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

White House

Originally, the White House was called the Executive Mansion. It was known as the White House because it stood out among Washington, DC's red brick buildings.

3 The White House stands at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC.

The White House in the Washington, D.C. springtime sun.

In 1902, White House became the mansion's official name.

President's Residence

In 1791, George Washington held a contest to design a presidential mansion. The winning design was a three-story Georgian style building made of sandstone. Though Washington commissioned the White House he never lived there. John Adams, our second president, was the first to live in the White House. It's been home to every president since then.

Adding On

The White House was burned down in the War of 1812, and rebuilt in 1817. Since then, it's been redecorated and remodeled many times. Theodore Roosevelt turned second floor offices into living space and added the West Wing. Franklin Roosevelt added the East Wing. Harry Truman had the whole house restored to keep it from deteriorating. Besides offices and living space, the White House has a swimming pool, movie theater, and bowling alley.

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Where were most Spanish colonies located?

HISTORY

1. Asia
2. Australia
3. Central and South America

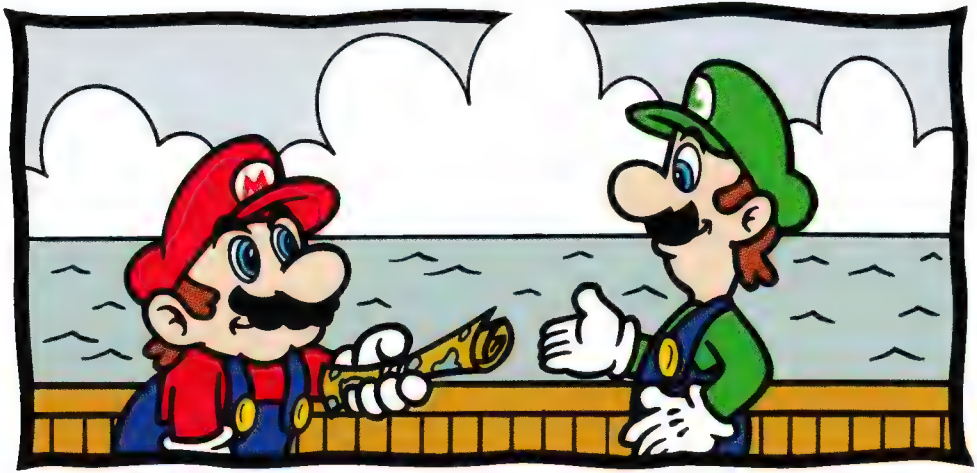

Illustration Gary Fields

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Spanish Colonies

Spanish explorers traveled to the New World in search of gold and the fabulous mythical kingdom of El Dorado.

3 Most Spanish colonies were in Central and South America.

© Y Tabarés

In the 16th century, Spain ruled most of Central and South America, the Caribbean, the Philippines, and part of Africa. Spanish colonies are shown in red.

Explorers found gold, but they never found El Dorado because it didn't exist. Of course, that didn't stop them from looking! In the process, they waged bloody wars against the Indians of Central and South America.

Cortes Conquers Mexico

In the 1500s, Hernando Cortes claimed Mexico for Spain. But Mexico was already ruled by the Aztecs who'd lived there for centuries. So, Cortes set out to destroy Aztec civilization. He imprisoned the emperor Montezuma, then forced the Aztecs into slavery. The Incas of Peru met a similar fate at the hands of Francisco Pizarro.

Conquering Colonies

Columbus set up a colony in Panama in 1503. From there, Spanish conquistadors pushed on to Central and South America. From Mexico, they went to the southwestern U.S. and Florida. Brazil, a Portuguese colony, came under Spanish rule in 1580 when Philip II of Spain inherited the Portuguese throne.

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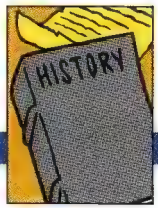
Who liberated Peru from Spain in 1824?



HISTORY

1. Simon Bolivar
2. Hernando Cortes
3. Francisco Pizarro

Illustration Gary Fields

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Simon Bolivar

Born in Venezuela when it was a Spanish colony, Bolivar went to school in Europe. That's where he became intrigued by the idea of independent government.

In 1824, Simon Bolivar liberated Peru from Spain.

© Col. Lausat / Explorer Archives

Simon Bolivar is known as El Liberador—the liberator. His rebellion against Spain led to independence for South America.

Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) felt Venezuela should be allowed to govern itself. In 1810, he organized a revolt to liberate Venezuela from Spain. He was successful for a short while, but Spain soon reclaimed the land. A second revolt in 1813 was also foiled.

Regrouping

Bolivar went into hiding in Jamaica to plot his next move. Then he returned to South America to the area that is now Colombia, where he staged a daring surprise attack on the Spanish in 1819. They surrendered and Bolivar took control of Colombia. This time he held on. He took his army back to Venezuela where he finally succeeded in defeating the Spanish. He pressed on into Ecuador and then to Peru, forcing the Spanish governors to give up control. His final conquest was the region called Upper Peru. It's now the country of Bolivia, named in his honor.

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Who was Richard the Lion-Hearted?

HISTORY

1. The first professional wrestler
2. King of England in the Middle Ages
3. An African explorer

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Richard I

King Richard I earned the nickname "Lion Heart" for his bravery and skill as a soldier. He fought his way to the throne of England.

2 Richard the Lion-Hearted was king of England in the Middle Ages.

© A. Autenzio / Explorer

Though Richard I was king of England he lived most of his life in the French provinces he controlled. In 1196, he built Chateau Gaillard to protect his lands. In its time, the castle was the strongest in Europe.

Richard (1157-1199) was the son of Henry II of England and French noblewoman Eleanor of Aquitaine. From his mother he inherited the French province of Aquitaine, where he lived for most of his life.

Fight for the Throne

Richard was heir to the throne of England, but he and his father didn't get along and Henry planned to give the kingdom to Richard's brother John. With help from Philip, the king of France, Richard led an army against his father. Henry surrendered and Richard became king.

Crusader

As king, Richard fought in The Crusades—wars started by European Christians against Muslims and Jews in the Middle East. While he was away, his former friend Philip invaded and captured Richard's lands in Europe. Richard went home to fight Philip to reclaim his lands. In battle, he was shot with an arrow and died from the wound.

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Why did castles have moats?

HISTORY

1. To keep enemies out
2. To provide fish for the king
3. To allow access by boat

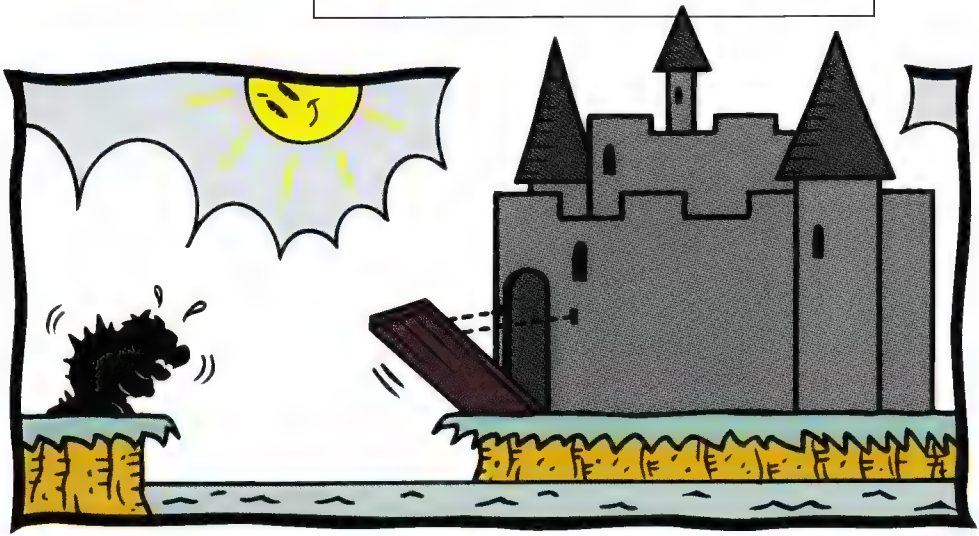

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Moats

A moat is a deep, wide ditch dug around a castle or fortress as a defense against enemies.

1 Castles had moats to keep enemies out.

© Len Sirman

The moat around a castle kept enemies at a distance.

Kings and noblemen in the Middle Ages built castles to defend their territories. Castles had high stone walls to keep enemies out. But enemies could climb the walls, set fire to them, or even knock them down. So, moats were built around the castle walls to keep enemies at a distance.

Aerial Defense

The first moats were simply deep trenches, too difficult for horses and wagons to navigate. Attackers could cross them on foot, but the extra time it took allowed soldiers in the castle to bombard them from the high castle walls. Later, moats were filled with water, making it even harder for enemies to approach. Some moats were filled with sharp metal spikes to skewer attackers.

Safe Passage

Friendly visitors crossed the moat on a drawbridge—a huge wooden door lowered from the castle entrance across the moat.

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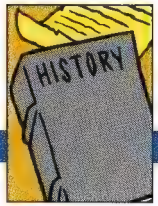
Who was Queen Liliuokalani?



HISTORY

1. Last ruler of Hawaii
2. Mother of Pocahontas
3. Wife of Charlemagne

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Liliuokalani

Before Hawaii became our 50th state, it was an independent nation ruled by a monarch. Liliuokalani was the first woman to rule Hawaii, and the last ruler to govern the islands.

1 Queen Liliuokalani was the last ruler of Hawaii.

© The Bettmann Archive

Queen Liliuokalani was also and author and poet. She wrote many songs, including the Hawaiian anthem *Aloha Oe*.

Queen Liliuokalani (1838-1917) didn't want Hawaii to become part of the United States, and she fought to retain her nation's independence. But forces working against her were stronger. Hawaii's business community, particularly its sugar farmers, wanted to join forces with the U.S. In 1893, they asked the U.S. to annex Hawaii, or make it a U.S. territory.

The Queen's Struggle

The Queen fought back. She asked U.S. president Grover Cleveland to reinstate her as Hawaii's ruler. He did; but the businessmen ignored his order. They even arrested her for treason! In 1895, Liliuokalani abdicated, or gave up her throne. By doing this, she avoided bloodshed and ensured freedom and safety for Hawaiians who had supported her. Hawaii was annexed in 1898, and it became a U.S. state in 1959.

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Who was the only U.S. president to serve two non-consecutive terms?

HISTORY

1. Grover Cleveland
2. James Madison
3. Zachary Taylor

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Grover Cleveland

The only man to serve two non-consecutive presidential terms, Grover Cleveland was our 22nd president *and* our 24th president!

Grover Cleveland served two non-consecutive terms as president.

Grover Cleveland was President of the United States from 1885 to 1889, and from 1893 to 1897. During his first term, he was married in the White House.

Years after Grover Cleveland (1837-1908) had been president, Americans finally appreciated what an admirable man he was—an honest politician who refused to be corrupted.

Honest Politician

After working in a law firm in Buffalo, New York, Cleveland ran for Governor of New York in 1881. In his campaign, he refused to accept political contributions from businesses and organizations that would expect favors from him later on. His integrity paid off, and he was elected.

Political Enemies

As president, he still refused to grant political favors. His honesty made some people mad. When he ran a second time, his political enemies made sure he wasn't elected. Four years later, the country was in a bad economic condition. Cleveland was elected again, but he wasn't able to turn the economy around.

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Who was the first president of the United States?

HISTORY

1. Denzel Washington
2. George Washington
3. Grover Washington, Jr.

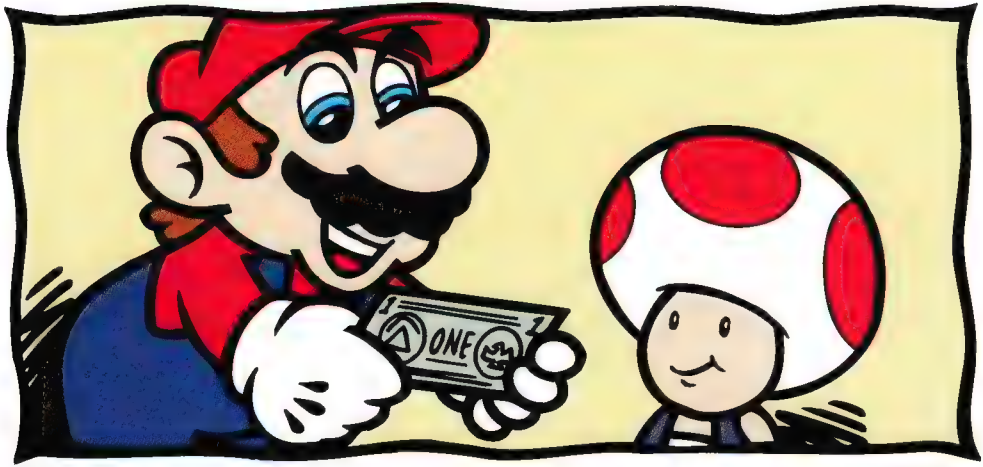

Illustration: Gary Fields

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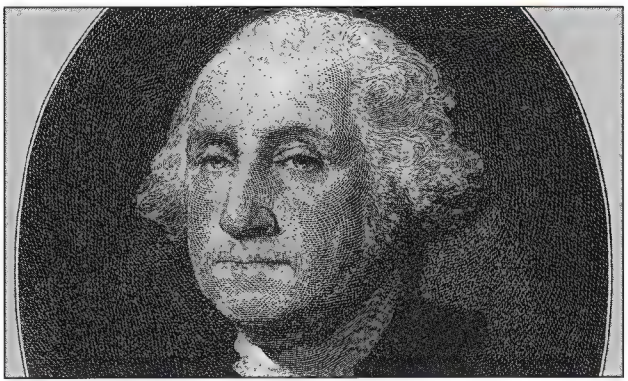
George Washington

As the general who led the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War, George Washington became a national hero. He was a natural choice to become our first president.

George Washington was the first president of the United States.



When Washington took office as the first president, there were only eleven states in the Union.

George Washington (1732-1799) grew up on his father's farm in the colony of Virginia. As a young man, he joined the British colonial army and fought during the French and Indian War. By the war's end, he had been promoted to the rank of colonel in charge of the Virginia troops.

Call to Action

Washington returned to the family farm, and became involved in politics. When the Continental Congress planned a revolt against the British, he volunteered his services to lead the colonial army. The congress quickly accepted. The Revolutionary War was difficult for Washington's troops; several times they were near defeat. But when the colonists finally defeated the British to win their independence, Washington was a national hero. He was elected unanimously as president in 1789 and again in 1793.

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Which was a primary role of women in Native American tribes?

HISTORY

1. Farming
2. Hunting
3. Story-telling

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Native Americans

The woman's role in Native American society varied from tribe to tribe. In most tribes, women cared for children, cooked, and planted crops for food.

1 In many Native American tribes, women raised crops for food.

© Len Sirman

Among Native Americans in the Southwest, such as the Navajo, Pueblo, and Hopi, women are known for their skills as weavers and potters. Crafts made by today's Native American women are highly prized.

Among the Chippewa, in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ontario, Canada, everyone learned to fish. The whole tribe also participated in collecting sap from maple trees. Then the women and girls of the tribe boiled the sap to make maple sugar that was used to flavor food or eaten alone as a candy.

Chippewa women were also responsible for sewing together animal skins to make clothing, and they cut and sewed together pieces of birch bark to form the outer shells of canoes and the Chippewa houses, called wigwams.

Matriarchy

Women had an important place in the Iroquois societies of New York State. The Iroquois lived together in large clans or extended families that were related through the woman's bloodline. Societies that trace their family ties to female ancestors are called matriarchies, from the Latin word *mater,* meaning "mother."

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Which Native Americans wore feathered war bonnets?

HISTORY

1. Creek
2. Iroquois
3. Sioux

Illustration Gary Fields

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War Bonnets

Feathered headdresses, called war bonnets, were worn by warriors in Plains Indian tribes, most notably the Sioux.

3 The Sioux were known for their feathered war bonnets.

© Len Sirman

War bonnets were usually constructed in one of three ways. The halo shape, like the one above, was the most common. On some war bonnets, the feathers stood straight up. Others included buffalo horns.

A war bonnet was like a warrior's collection of medals. Each feather in the bonnet represented one of the warrior's deeds of courage. The bonnet itself was considered a sort of magical protection for the warrior when he went to fight.

In some tribes, warriors belonged to elite groups or societies. Only members of the society could wear the war bonnet. If a member was found to be cowardly in battle, his war bonnet would be taken away and he would be cut out of the society.

Halo of Feathers

A war bonnet was made from a skullcap crafted from deerskin or buffalo hide. The black-tipped feathers in the bonnet came from the golden eagle. In some tribes, bonnets contained the eagle's head as well. Fluffy white feathers were sometimes attached to the black feather tips. The brow band was decorated with beadwork and trimmed with strips of fur or ribbon.

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What is a powwow?

HISTORY

1. A Native American boat
2. A Native American tent
3. A Native American communal celebration

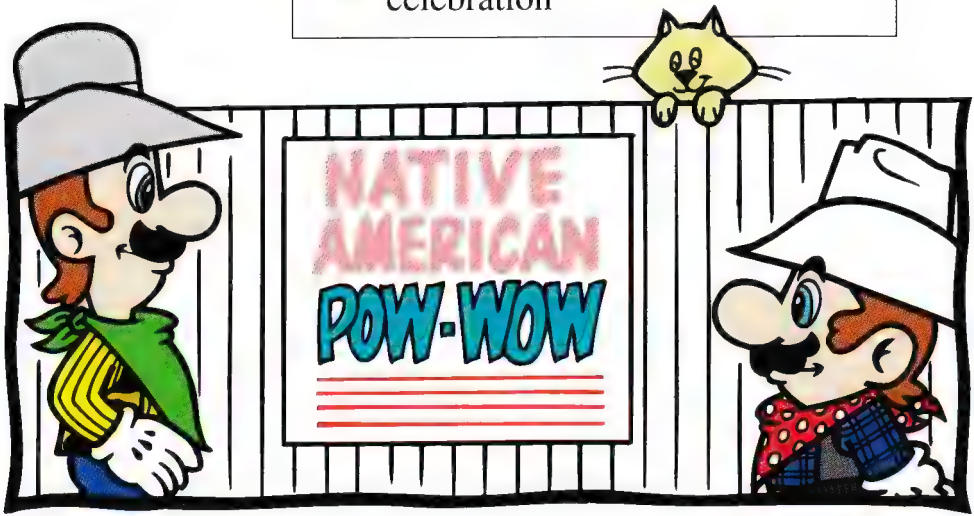

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Powwow

Traditionally, powwows were held when a tribe needed to make a decision that affected all its members, such as whether or not to go to war, or how to survive a food shortage.

3 A powwow is a Native American communal celebration.

© A. Thomas / Explorer

Celebrations at a powwow may include dancing, singing, and games and competitions.

A powwow is a sort of tribal conference in which members of a tribe meet to discuss issues and concerns. In the past, powwows were sometimes held as tribal prayer meetings, with dancing and chanting to invoke spirits that would grant good fortune, success in battle, or a plentiful harvest for the tribe.

Powwows Today

Many Native American tribes hold powwows today. Sometimes these tribal councils are organized to discuss business matters, and other times they are arranged as cultural celebrations. They may even include members of more than one tribe, and outside guests are sometimes invited, too.

Powwows may include music, dancing, singing, arts and crafts, feasts, and traditional games and competitions.

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Who wrote the first American dictionary of the English language?

HISTORY

1. Benjamin Franklin
2. John Harvard
3. Noah Webster

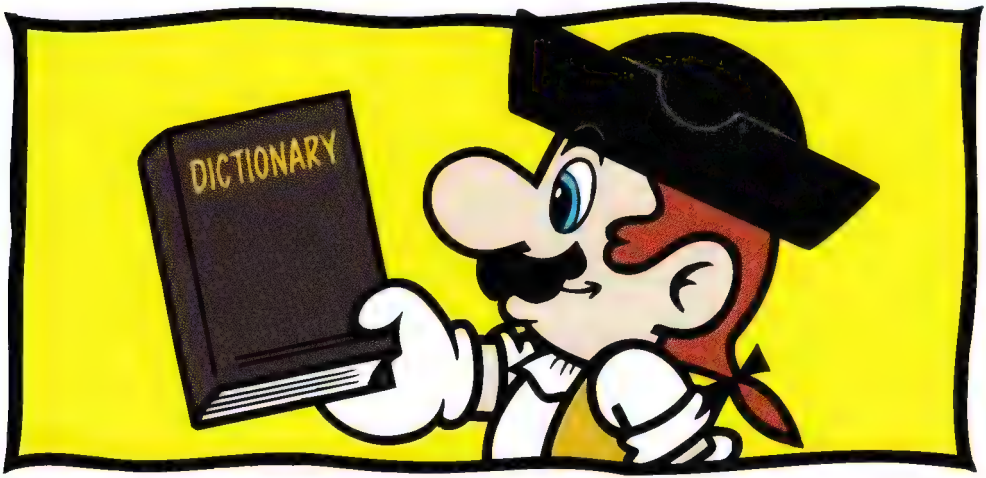

Illustration Gary Fields

©1996 Nintendo

Noah Webster

English spoken in the U.S. is different from the English spoken in Great Britain. Noah Webster was the first to write a dictionary of American English.

3 Noah Webster wrote *An American Dictionary of the English Language.*

Among American author, editor and educator Noah Webster's many lifetime achievements were: learning 26 languages, writing numerous books, editing a magazine and a daily newspaper, and serving as a legislator and city judge.

Even though Americans and the British both speak English, there are differences between our languages. Rules of spelling, punctuation, and grammar can be quite different. And each culture has certain unique words and expressions. For instance, in contemporary language, the parts of a car we know as the "hood" and the "trunk" would be referred to as the "bonnet" and the "boot" in England.

A Dictionary of Our Own

By 1823, Americans had guaranteed their independence from Britain. Noah Webster (1758-1843), a Connecticut colonist who had fought in the Revolutionary War, felt that it was necessary to officially distinguish American English from British English. He spent years compiling a dictionary of American English words and usage. The two-volume dictionary was published in 1828.

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Who was Damocles?

HISTORY

1. Courtier
2. Mathematician
3. Poet

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Damocles

Ancient Greece was divided into many different kingdoms. Damocles was an attendant, or courtier, to the king of Syracuse in ancient Greece.

1 Damocles was a courtier in ancient Greece.

© Lauros-Giraudon

Even though someone else's life might seem easy, it could be filled with all sorts of dangers or troubles. Damocles learned this lesson the hard way when Dionysus the Elder hung a sword by a single hair above his head.

From 405 to 367 BC, Dionysus the Elder was king of Syracuse. He lived in a grand palace with many servants and possessions. Among his attendants was a man named Damocles.

There was always a lot of feasting and partying at the palace of Dionysus. One day, Damocles made a comment about how lucky Dionysus was to live in a beautiful palace and to be able to enjoy extravagant meals and festivities.

Lucky or Not

Damocles claimed Dionysus had an easy life, and that made Dionysus mad. He decided to teach Damocles a lesson. Before the next party, he hung a sword by a single hair above Damocles' seat. If the hair broke and the sword fell, Damocles would have been killed! In this way, Dionysus demonstrated that even though a king's life seems happy and luxurious, his life is always in jeopardy.

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Who was Casimir Pulaski?

HISTORY

1. A civil engineer
2. A Revolutionary War hero
3. Founder of the Teamsters Union

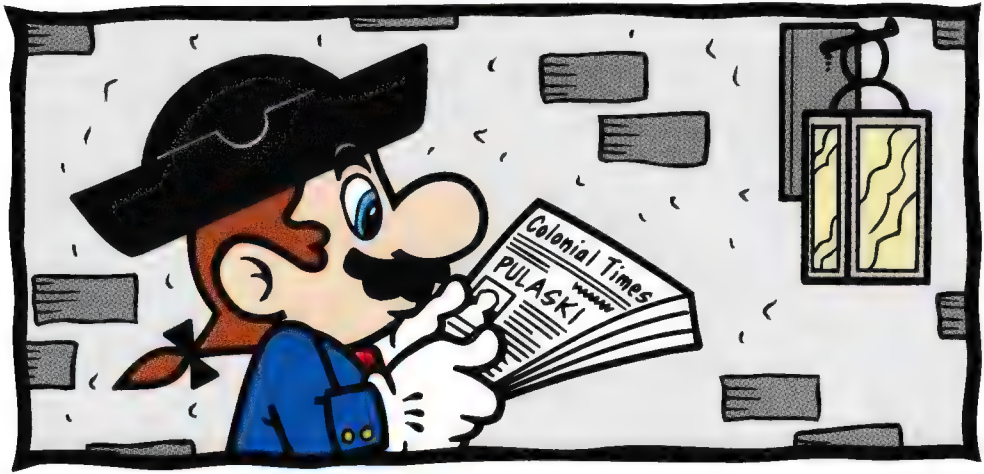

Illustration Gary Fields

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Casimir Pulaski

This Polish war hero fought with the Continental Army against the British in the Revolutionary War.

Casimir Pulaski was a hero of the Revolutionary War.

Casimir Pulaski (1748-1779) was an American Revolutionary soldier and hero.

As a teenager, Casimir Pulaski (1747-1779) joined the Polish army. He became a national hero in Poland's fight against Russia for independence. But when his plot to overthrow the king failed, Pulaski became a wanted man. He fled to Paris in 1772.

Historic Meeting

While Pulaski was in Paris, American statesman Benjamin Franklin was there, too. When the two men met, Franklin persuaded Pulaski to join the Continental Army.

He formed a cavalry troop, known as Pulaski's Legion, and defended Charleston, South Carolina, against British attack. In 1779, Pulaski was wounded during battle in Savannah, Georgia. He died on October 11.

That date is celebrated as Pulaski Day, in New York City and parts of Georgia, Indiana, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. In Chicago, Pulaski Day is observed on the first Monday in March, because Pulaski's birthday was March 4.

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Which general was killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn?

HISTORY

1. General Custer
2. General Patton
3. General Sherman

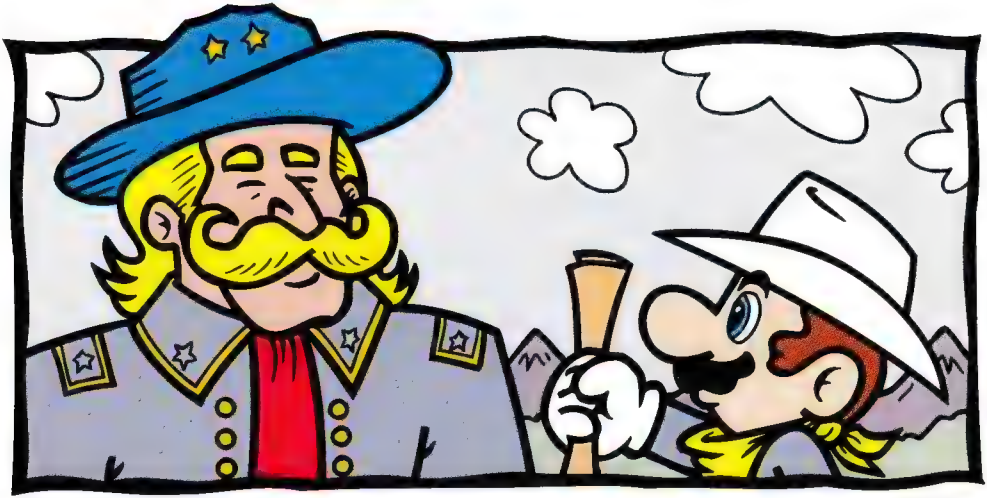

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Little Bighorn

The Battle of the Little Bighorn occurred in 1876 in the area of South Dakota. It's commonly known as "Custer's Last Stand."

1 General Custer was killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

© Evans Picture Library / Explorer Archives

With a group of about 250 soldiers, General Custer rode into Little Bighorn expecting to defeat the Sioux. The general and his men met up with about 6,000 Sioux who killed Custer and all of his men.

After the Civil War, the United States Army directed its efforts toward fighting Native Americans in order to take control of their land. White people wanted to establish settlements in the west and to build a transcontinental railroad, and the only way they believed they could do this was by taking the land by force. When gold was discovered in the west, the incentive to take the land grew.

Renegade General

George Armstrong Custer had been a general in the Union Army. After the war, he joined the effort to seize Indian land. He and his men massacred Cheyenne people in Colorado. Then he went to the Black Hills to fight the Sioux.

At Little Bighorn, Custer led his men into an ambush. The Sioux, led by Sitting Bull, far outnumbered Custer's troops. They killed the general and 250 men in the bloody Battle of the Little Bighorn.

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Who traveled the Oregon Trail?

HISTORY

1. Pioneers heading west
2. Spanish explorers going to California
3. Charles Lindbergh flying to Paris

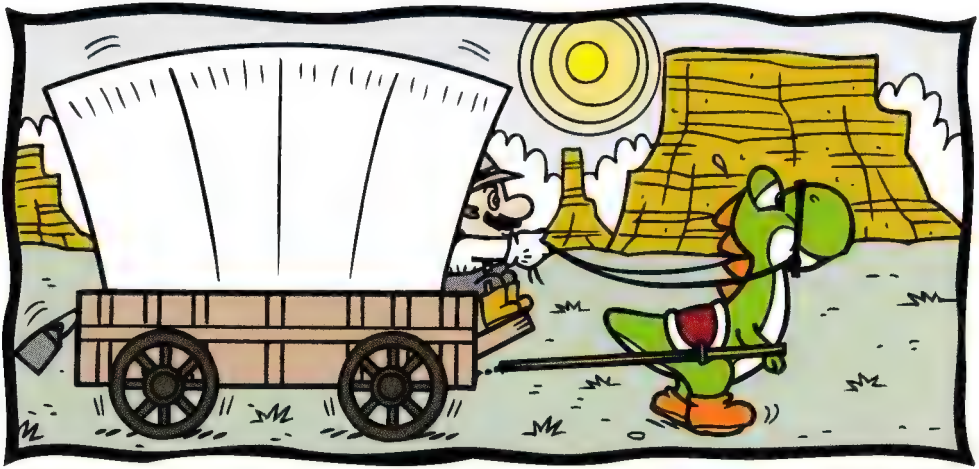

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Oregon Trail

Starting in Independence, Missouri, the Oregon Trail led through the Rocky Mountains to Oregon City in what is now the state of Oregon. It was the main westward route in the 1840s.

1 Pioneers heading west often traveled the Oregon Trail.

© Nebraska Department of Economic Development

Weary Oregon Trail travelers could see Chimney Rock–a 500-foot-tall, cone-shaped sandstone formation, capped with a towering "chimney"–4 days before they reached it. Today, visitors to the area can sample pioneer life by joining covered-wagon treks in journeys that last from 3 hours to 6 days.

The trip west took about six full months of hard traveling. Timing was crucial, since no one wanted to try crossing the Rockies in covered wagons in the middle of winter. Parties usually left Missouri in May and hoped to arrive in Oregon by November.

Trail Markers

Along the way, travelers looked for landmarks to show where they were and how far they had traveled. One of the landmarks on the Oregon Trail was Chimney Rock, a 450-foot-tall (135 m) rock formation in western Nebraska. From here, pioneers knew they had 1,400 miles (2,240 km) to go to reach the west coast. Other stopping points and landmarks included Fort Laramie in Wyoming and Fort Boise in Idaho.

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What was the main issue in the "Scopes Monkey Trial"?

HISTORY

1. Animal rights
2. Evolution
3. Leash laws

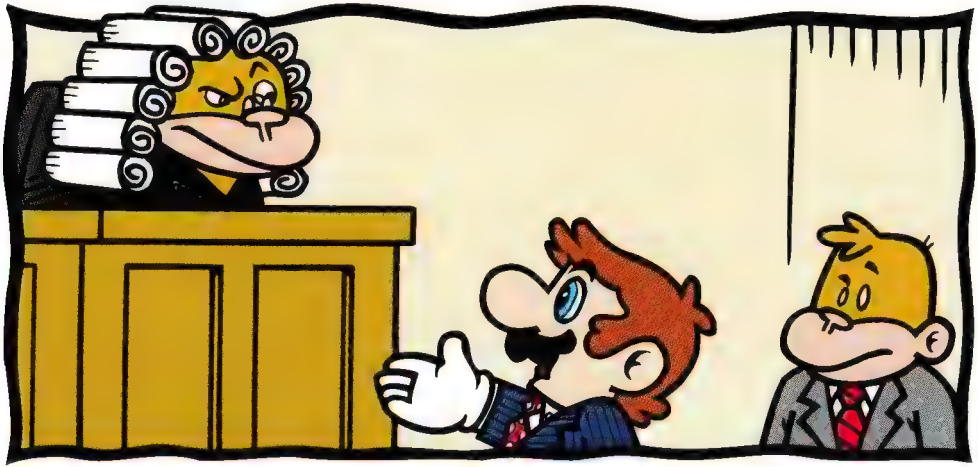

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Scopes Monkey Trial

The so-called Scopes Monkey Trial concerned a biology teacher in Tennessee who taught his class about the theory of evolution.

The main issue in the Scopes Monkey Trial was the theory of evolution.

© The Bettmenn Archive

Clarence Darrow (left), the lawyer who defended John Scopes in 1925, is seated with William Jennings Bryant (right), the prosecuting attorney in the trial.

The theory of evolution, introduced by English naturalist Charles Darwin, states that humans evolved from primates, or monkeys. The theory is scientifically correct, but many people refused to believe it because it contradicted the Bible story of creation. In the 1920s, the state of Tennessee passed a law preventing teachers from telling students about evolution. It didn't stop John Scopes.

Historic Trial

In 1925, Scopes was arrested for teaching evolution. His case became famous because it pitted scientific knowledge against religious belief. Attorney Clarence Darrow defended Scopes, and William Jennings Bryan was the prosecutor. Both lawyers were famous for their courtroom styles. Scopes lost the case and had to pay a small fine, but eventually the law against teaching evolution was overturned.

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India was once a colony of which country?

HISTORY

1. Germany
2. Great Britain
3. United States

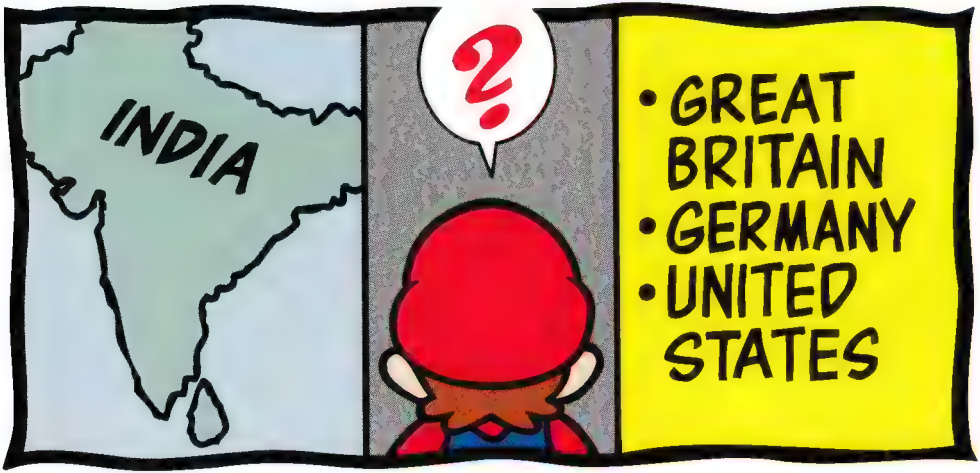

Illustration: Gary Fields

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India History

In its early history, India comprised a number of independent empires. After explorer Vasco da Gama traveled to India in 1498, European nations set up trading posts there.

2 India was once a colony of Great Britain.

© Source / Explorer

Mohandas Gandhi, seated at the center of this photograph, was a leader in India's fight for independence from Great Britain. He was known for his philosophy of "peaceful resistance"—protest without violence.

Portugal, Vasco da Gama's home, was the first country to set up trading posts in India. By the 17th century, Great Britain, France, and Holland were trading there as well.

Power Struggle

Emperor Aurangzeb, India's ruler, let the Europeans stay, but he kept a tight hold on the country. After his death, India was in turmoil. The Europeans used this as an opportunity to seize more land. Great Britain became the dominant force in India.

Jewel in the Crown

Queen Victoria of England was declared Empress of India in 1876. The colony became known as the "jewel in the crown" of England. But Indians wanted independence. It took seventy years of violent uprisings and peaceful protest for the British to finally consent to let India go. India became an independent nation in 1947.

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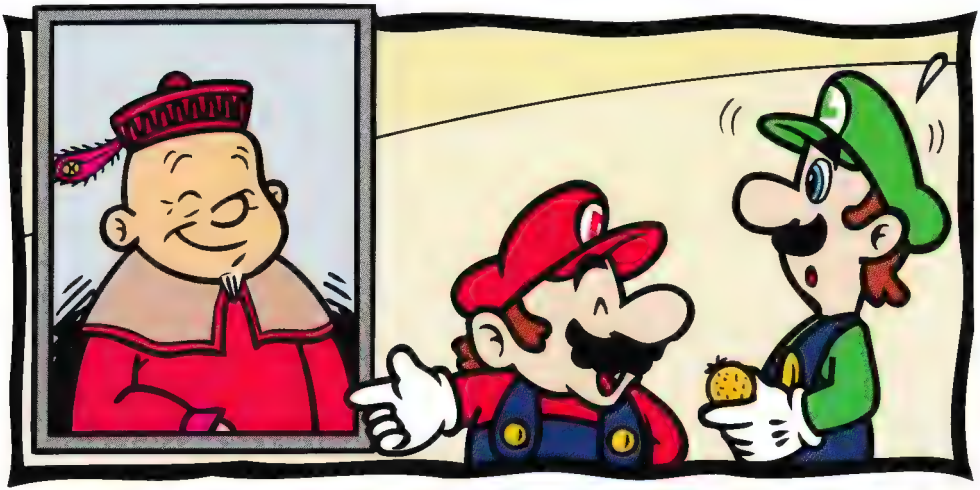
What was a mandarin?

HISTORY

1. A Chinese government official
2. A Persian princess
3. A Scottish prince



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Mandarin

In the days of the Chinese emperors, mandarins were high-level government employees. They were unusual because they were appointed to their jobs based on their academic knowledge.

A mandarin was a Chinese government official.

© Lauros-Giraudon

The Chinese call mandarins *kuan* or *guan*. The word "mandarin," which we use in English, comes from a Sanskrit word meaning "to think." One dialect of the Chinese language is known as Mandarin because it's the dialect the mandarins used.

Historically, people in positions of wealth and power got there because they were born into wealthy families or because they were granted the positions as political favors.

Mandarins were different. They achieved their ranks in the government by passing exams on the subjects of literature and political theory. Eventually, the Chinese civil service, or functional government, was filled with scholars.

History of Mandarins

The mandarin system began during the T'ang dynasty in the 10th century. It continued for 900 years. Eventually, however, the mandarin system was abolished. The emperors of the Ch'ing dynasty stopped it in 1911; deciding that although mandarins were smart, their intelligence didn't necessarily make them good governors.

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Who was Wild Bill Hickok?

HISTORY

1. A frontier lawman
2. A bomber pilot in the Vietnam War
3. A World War II general

Illustration: Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Wild Bill Hickok

Many of the stories about Wild Bill Hickok were made up. Even his name was an invention.

1 Wild Bill Hickok was a frontier lawman.

© The Kansas State Historical Society

This photo of the fashionably dressed "Wild Bill" was taken in the early 1860s.

James Butler Hickok (1837-1876) was nicknamed "Wild Bill" because of his bold, dangerous exploits as a frontiersman and gunfighter. He had lightning-fast reflexes and managed to keep a cool head in any situation.

Hickok, one-time scout for the Union Army, is best known as a lawman—U.S. Marshal in Abilene, Kansas. At the time, Kansas was rough territory. Only a sure shot like Hickok could keep order.

Tragic Weakness

Hickok's weakness was gambling. He lost most of his money playing cards, and at one point he joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show to earn quick cash. Late in his life, Hickok traveled to Deadwood, in what is now South Dakota. At a saloon poker table, he was shot in the back by cowboys who were afraid he'd come to clean up Deadwood like he'd cleaned up Abilene.

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Who was Clara Barton?

HISTORY

1. Inventor of the sponge mop
2. Founder of the American Red Cross
3. First female college professor in the U.S.

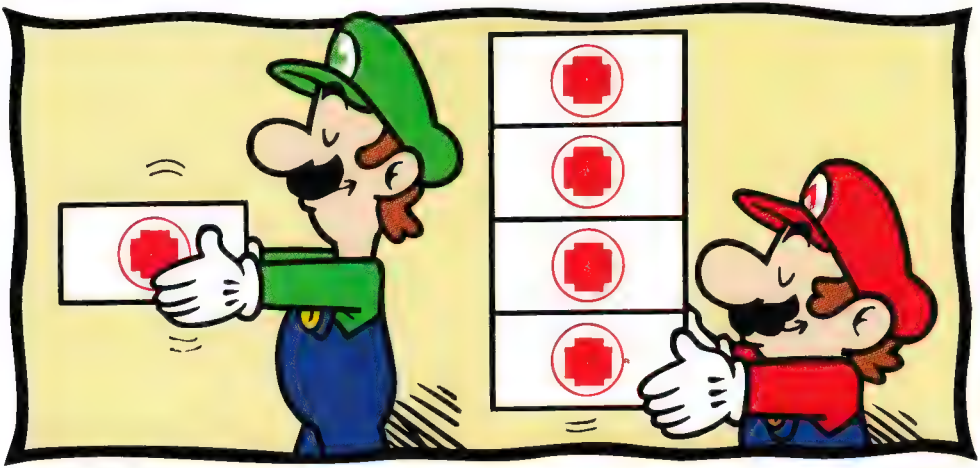

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Clara Barton

The Red Cross, a relief organization, started in Europe in 1864. Clara Barton organized the American Red Cross in 1881.

2 Clara Barton was the founder of the American Red Cross.

© American Red Cross

This photo of American Red Cross founder Clara Barton was taken in 1866 by Mathew B. Brady, the famous Civil War photographer.

From the time she was a young girl, Clara Barton (1821-1912) was dedicated to helping people. In social situations, she was quiet and shy, but when it came to doing good works, Clara knew how to take charge and get the job done.

Battle Nurse

During the Civil War, Clara realized that many soldiers died needlessly in battlefield hospitals because medical supplies never reached the battlefront. Ever organized and determined, she set up a supply delivery system for army hospitals. Later she served as a combat nurse. After the Civil War, Clara traveled to Europe on vacation. That's when she saw the work of the Red Cross. She was impressed by the group's efforts to provide disaster and war relief during the Franco-Prussian War. Returning home in 1872, she campaigned for an American Red Cross. The government granted her request in 1881.

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What is the Mason-Dixon Line?

HISTORY

1. The border between the U.S. and Canada
2. First U.S. transcontinental railroad
3. Boundary between free states and slave states before the Civil War

Illustration, Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Mason-Dixon Line

Named for English surveyors Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, the Mason-Dixon Line is the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It was charted in the 1760s.

3 The Mason-Dixon Line was the boundary between free and slave states.

© Corbis Bettmann

In this engraving, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon are shown laying out the boundary line.

Mason and Dixon didn't intend to draw a line separating north from south. Their job was to determine the true border between the colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Border Dispute

The dispute over the border began in 1681, when English king Charles II granted a parcel of land to colonist William Penn. The problem was that part of the land grant was already owned by Cecilius Calvert, who had established the colony of Maryland. It took almost 100 years for the dispute to be resolved.

Crossing the Line

The Mason-Dixon Line came to symbolize the border between the states in which slavery was legal and those in which it was not. During the Civil War, it divided the Union from the Confederacy. Pennsylvania was a free state. Maryland was a slave state.

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Who was Dorothea Dix?

HISTORY

1. 19th-century social reformer
2. First female governor of Utah
3. Founder of Radcliffe College

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Dorothea Dix

In the 1800s, conditions in prisons, shelters, and asylums were cruel and inhumane. Dorothea Dix helped change them.

1 Dorothea Dix was a 19th-century social reformer.

© Corbis-Bettmann

Philanthropist, reformer, humanitarian, and author Dorothea Lynde Dix was teaching school by the time she was 14 years old.

In the mid-1800s, many states hoped to improve the treatment of the poor, the mentally ill, and prisoners, by opening shelters, asylums, and prisons in which these people could be rehabilitated. It was a well-intended idea, but it didn't work.

Overloaded

Shelters, asylums, and prisons became overloaded with residents. There was no time for rehabilitation. Instead, the staff tried to keep order by imposing strict rules of conduct, and enforcing them with beatings and physical abuse.

Dorothea Steps In

The head of a girl's school in Massachusetts, Dorothea Dix (1802-1887) was invited to tour the state's institutions. Horrified by what she saw, she wrote reports and articles to call attention to inhumane conditions in state institutions. Her tireless efforts helped initiate reforms in the treatment of prisoners, the poor, and the mentally ill.

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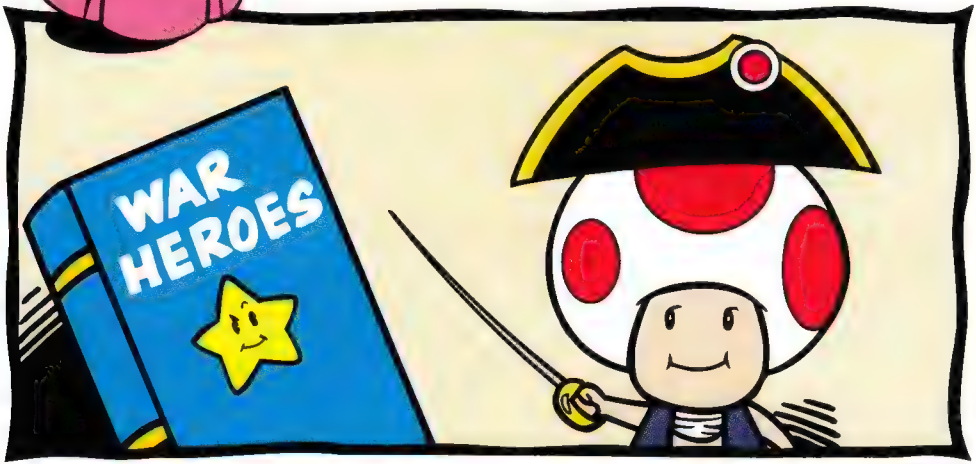
General Lafayette was a hero of which war?

HISTORY

1. French and Indian War
2. Revolutionary War
3. World War I



Illustration, Gary Fields

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Lafayette

At age 19, the marquis de Lafayette was a captain in the French army. Hearing about the American colonies' struggle for independence from England, he decided to join the fight.

2 Lafayette was a hero of the Revolutionary War.

© Laures Gratdon

The marquis de Lafayette, at center wearing a red sash, became friendly with George Washington (at center right) and often served as the general's advisor during the Revolutionary War.

Historically, France and England had long been enemies. Lafayette (1757-1834) believed that because the American colonies were fighting a war against his sworn enemies, he should be a part of it. He traveled to Philadelphia, met with the Continental Congress, and offered his services as a soldier without pay. His offer was gratefully accepted and he was made a major general in the Colonial Army.

International Influence

Lafayette was wounded in his first battle at the Brandywine River in 1777. He recovered, and went on to fight at several other battles, including Valley Forge. He also was influential in convincing the French government to ally itself with the colonies. When the Revolutionary War ended, Lafayette returned to France and helped lead the French Revolution in 1789.

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What did the Homestead Act do?

HISTORY

1. It allowed pioneers to acquire land
2. It created the first homeowner's insurance
3. It encouraged construction of high-rise apartments

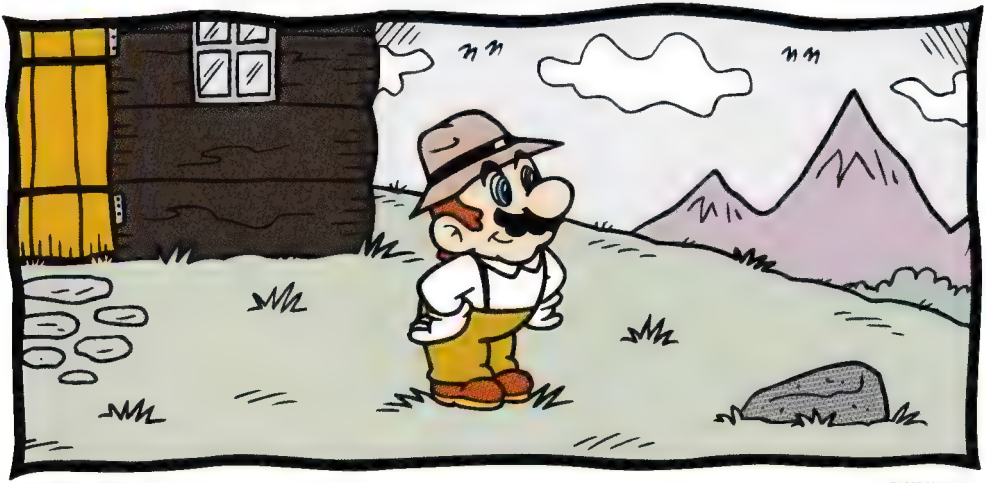

Illustration Gary Fields

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Homestead Act

In 1862, the U.S. government instituted the Homestead Act to encourage settlers to build homes and live in western territories.

1 The Homestead Act allowed pioneers to acquire land.

© FPG International / Explorer

Some immigrants and pioneers in the American west got their starts with land they purchased under the Homestead Act of 1862.

Immigrants who came to the United States from Europe in the mid-19th century arrived with the dream of owning their own land. There was lots of land available in the U.S., and most of it was owned by the government. To encourage westward expansion, the U.S. government promised to give parcels of land to new immigrants and settlers. The policy was known as the Homestead Act of 1862.

Promise for a Promise

Under the Homestead Act, the head of a family would be granted a parcel of 160 acres of land in exchange for $10 and the promise to live on the land and cultivate it for a minimum of five years. The idea was to make settlers feel that they had a personal stake in building communities in the west.

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Was Calamity Jane a real person?

HISTORY

1. Yes, she was a 19th-century frontierswoman.
2. No, she was a fictional character.

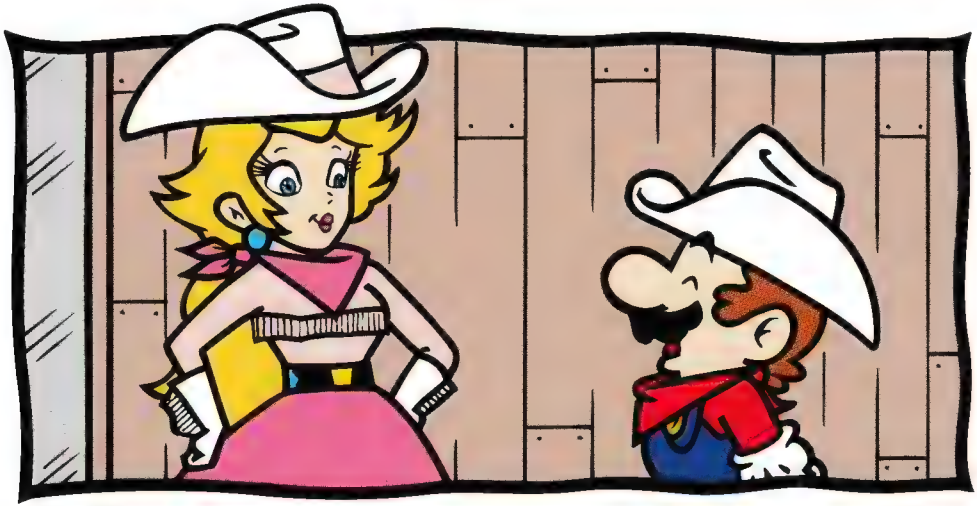

Illustration Gary Fields

©1997 Nintendo

Calamity Jane

There are three theories about how Calamity Jane got her name. One is that her nickname refers to her hard life. Calamity is another word for hardship.

1 Yes, Calamity Jane was a real person.

© South Dakota State Historical Society State Archives

Calamity Jane was a tough woman, proud of the fact that she could curse and spit and shoot as well as any man in the American West.

Another theory says that her nickname refers to her willingness to help friends in times of trouble. And the third theory says that she was nicknamed for her skill as a gunfighter—fighting with her could be a calamity!

Frontier Girl

Calamity Jane's real name was Martha Jane Cannary (1852-1903). She was born in Missouri. By the time she was 15, both her parents had died and she was left to fend for herself. Making her way to Montana, she learned skills she needed to survive on the frontier—riding, shooting, and tracking. Historians believe she was a scout for General Custer, though this hasn't been proved. It once was thought that Calamity Jane was romantically linked with frontier lawman Wild Bill Hickok. Historians have proved that this wasn't true, but the two are buried side by side in Deadwood, South Dakota.

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What is a civil war?

HISTORY

1. A war over civil rights
2. War between two civilized nations
3. War between two groups in the same country

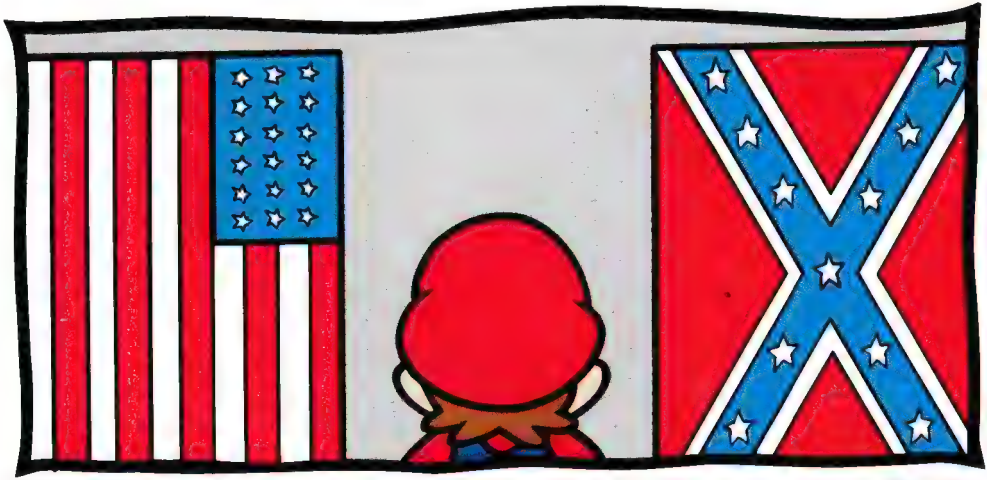

Illustration: Gary Fields

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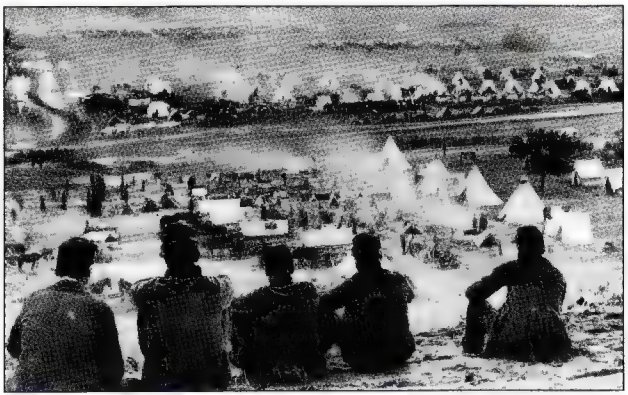
Civil War

The American Civil War was fought over the question of slavery. Other issues have divided other nations.

3 Civil war is war between two groups in the same country.



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An American Civil War scene: Soldiers relax on a hill overlooking a Union Army encampment at Cumberland Landing in May of 1862.

The question of whether or not it should be legal for United States citizens to own slaves divided the U.S. in the 1860s. The fierce debate led the southern slave-owning states to secede from the Union and to organize as a separate nation. A civil war was the result of our nation dividing against itself.

Warring Factions

The United States isn't the only nation to suffer a civil war. In 1642, religious Puritans who opposed Charles I's policies on religion and taxation went to war with citizens who supported the king. The Puritans overthrew and executed the king in 1649, and they governed England until 1660 when the monarchy was restored.

More recently, opposing forces of fascists and communists in Spain fought a civil war from 1936 to 1939. The fascists, led by General Francisco Franco, won the war, and Franco ruled as Spain's dictator until his death in 1975.

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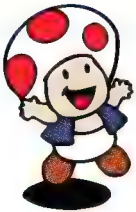
Who was the U.S. president during World War I?

HISTORY



1. Chester A. Arthur
2. Rutherford B. Hayes
3. Woodrow Wilson

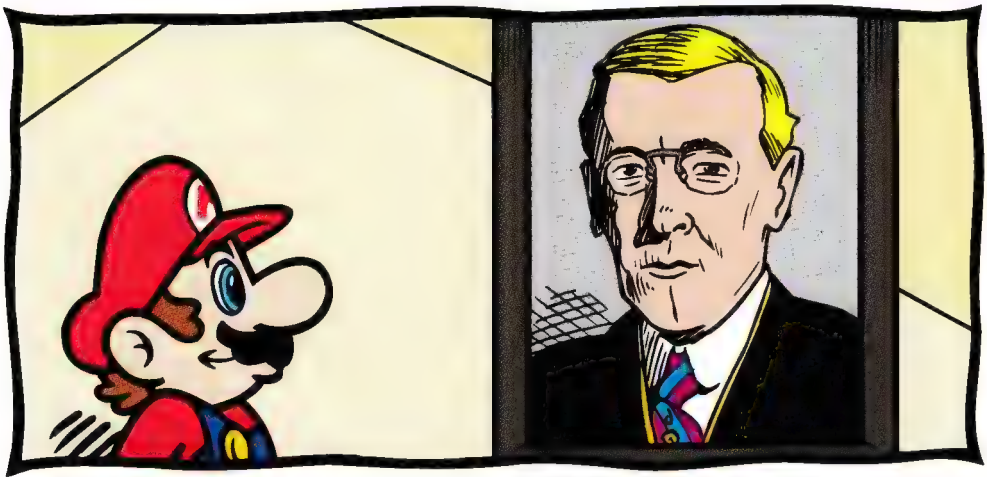


Illustration: Gary Fields

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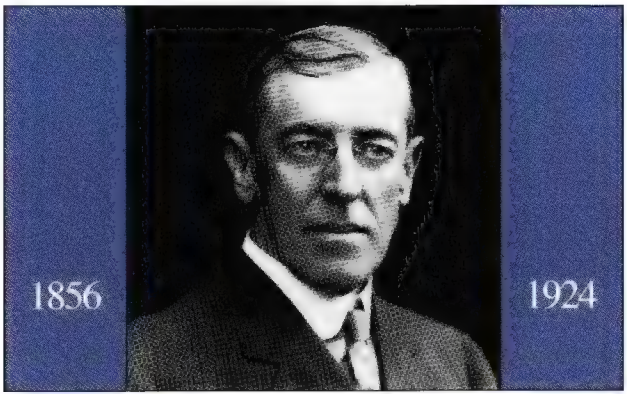
Woodrow Wilson

Wilson's pet project was the League of Nations, an international organization that was a forerunner of today's United Nations. Though he conceived of the League, the U.S. never joined.

3 Woodrow Wilson was the U.S. president during World War I.



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This photo of Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth president of the United States was taken in 1912, prior to his first term.

As a young man, Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) was smart and studious, and he enjoyed debating about political theory. He chose a career as a college professor. Later, he was named president of Princeton University in New Jersey.

Political Career

At Princeton, he became involved in politics. In 1910, he was elected governor of New Jersey. In 1912, he was elected President.

When World War I broke out in Europe in 1914, he vowed the U.S. would not become involved. Even when the German navy sank the passenger ship *Lusitania*—killing 128 Americans—Wilson wouldn't fight. But when Germany broke a peace treaty with the U.S. in 1917, he was compelled to send U.S. troops to Europe. In 1919, Wilson was among the world leaders who signed the Treaty of Versailles, ending World War I.

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Who operated most of the schools in medieval times?

HISTORY

1. Churches
2. Individual families
3. Towns

Illustration Gary Fields

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Medieval Schools

In medieval Europe, most kids didn't attend school. Education was a privilege, and students had to be wealthy enough or lucky enough to be admitted to schools.

1 **Churches operated most of the medieval schools.**

© Giraudon

In medieval schools, students learned arithmetic, but they rarely studied science or practical skills. The emphasis was on intellectual learning, such as philosophy and logic.

Though some wealthy kids had private tutors who taught them at home, most schools were organized in cathedrals and monasteries. Priests and monks were the teachers, and almost all students were boys. Later in the Middle Ages, around the 12th century, some girls attended school. Schools for girls were usually in convents and their teachers were nuns.

Christian Curriculum

Since the Catholic church ran the schools, and the teachers were members of the clergy, the curriculum had a religious basis. In fact, the goal of medieval schools was to prepare students to become priests or nuns. Students learned Latin, so they could recite prayers and read religious texts. They learned arithmetic so they could calculate dates of religious festivals. And they learned music so they could sing in church services.

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Which language was the basis for an unbreakable World War II code?

HISTORY

1. Assyrian
2. Navajo
3. Sanskrit

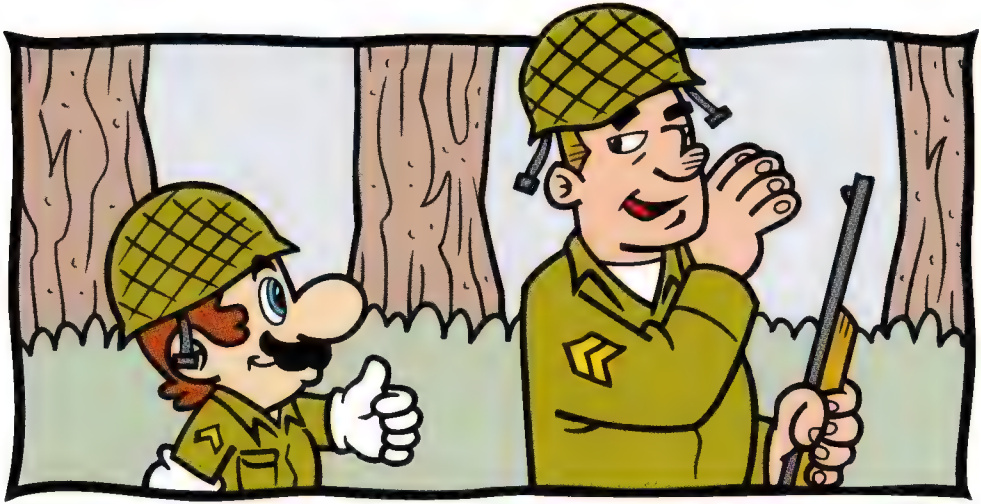

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Navajo Code Talkers

To keep military plans confidential, they're transmitted in code. During World War II, the U.S. Marines used Navajo language as a secret code. The Japanese enemy forces couldn't decipher it!

2 The Navajo language was used as a code language in World War II.

© U.S. Marine Corps

In a clearing in the dense jungle, these native Americans serving with a Marine signal unit are operating a portable radio set.

There were 420 Navajo "code talkers" among the U.S. troops fighting Japan in the Pacific during World War II. These men were responsible for transmitting messages and battle plans. The native language of the Navajo tribes of the American southwest is complicated and difficult to learn. The Japanese had never seen anything like it. As hard as they tried, they couldn't break the Navajo code.

Word Pictures

Because there are no words in the Navajo language for various types of aircraft and ships, the code talkers substituted word images for the technical terms. A dive bomber plane was called a *gini* or "chicken hawk." A surveillance plane was a *neasjah* or "owl." Submarines were *beshlo* or "iron fish," and battleships were *lotso,* or "whales."

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In ancient civilizations, which people wrote and copied documents?

HISTORY

1. Scribes
2. Serfs
3. Vassals

Illustration, Gary Fields

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Scribe

The word scribe comes from the Latin word *scribere*, which means "to write."

Scribes wrote and copied documents.

© Len Strman

These ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics were probably written by a scribe. In hieroglyphics, symbols are used to represent words or ideas.

In ancient and medieval societies, most people did not know how to write. Those who did, made careers of writing documents and copying texts. They were known as scribes.

Words and Pictures

The earliest form of writing was developed by the Sumerians about 3500 BC. Symbols used in writing were used to express ideas and events in concise form. From these early scratchings came the Egyptian form of picture-writing called hieroglyphics. A later form of writing, called cuneiform, used wedge-shaped symbols instead of pictures.

As scribes worked at these various forms of writing, they modified them to make them more exact.

Alphabet City

The first alphabet developed in Byblos, a city of ancient Phoenicia located near present-day Beirut, Lebanon. This was the first time that symbols were used to represent word sounds.

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Where is the Klondike?

HISTORY

1. California
2. Cameroon
3. Canada

Illustration: Gary Fields

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Klondike

The Klondike is a remote region in western Canada's Yukon Territory. It's named for the Klondike River which flows through it.

3 The Klondike is in Canada.

© NorthWind Picture Archives

The main street of Dawson at mid-day in the early 1900s was bustling with activity and hope of future fortunes.

The Klondike is so cold and rugged, and so far from heavily populated areas, that it might have gone unnoticed forever. Instead, it became a center of attention when gold was discovered there.

Lucky Strike

The first Klondike gold strike occurred in 1896 at a tiny creek known as Rabbit Creek. (Later, it was renamed Bonanza Creek to celebrate the lucky find.) Word spread, and prospectors headed north to the Yukon. The long, hard journey put a lot of them off the chase, and many died on the way. About 100,000 people made it to Bonanza Creek. The population of nearby Dawson City swelled to more than 30,000 in 1900. When the gold supply declined, so did the population. Today, Dawson City has fewer than 1,000 residents, though people still travel to the Yukon in search of Klondike gold.

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Who was the only bachelor president?

HISTORY

1. James Buchanan
2. James Madison
3. James Monroe

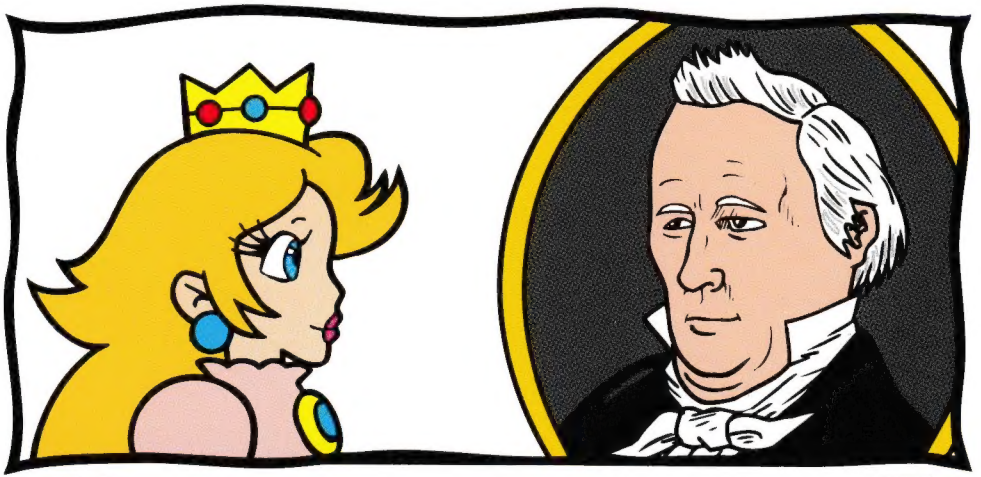

Illustration: Gary Fields

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James Buchanan

The U.S. was rapidly heading toward Civil War when James Buchanan, our fifteenth president, took office in 1857. He was the only U.S. president who never married.

1 James Buchanan was the only bachelor president.

© Corbis-Bettmann

President James Buchanan is depicted receiving the Japanese Embassy at the White House.

In the 1850s, the question of slavery was splitting the U.S. in two. In the Senate and House of Representatives, it became impossible to resolve any decision that affected the entire nation because free states would not agree to anything that benefited slave states and vice versa. As the country expanded into new territories, the decision of whether they would be free or slave-owning caused political and legal unrest.

Though he was a northerner from Pennsylvania, James Buchanan (1791-1868) did not appear to have strong feelings for or against slavery. He never accepted how serious the slavery question was. During Buchanan's four years in office, the country grew further divided. He left the problems to his successor, Abraham Lincoln, who, in 1861, became our sixteenth president.

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